THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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THIRD EDITION

THE CANADIAN SCARE.

FENIAN EXCITEMENT CONTINUED.

Anticipated Trouble on the 17th of March—Reciprocity to Expire and the Fenians to Rise on St. Patrick's Day—Irish Catholics Threatened with the Bayonet if they Parade on that Day—The Whole Excitement a Dodge of the Confederation Leaders—The Quebec Confederation Scheme to be Rushed Through Parliament, Etc.

TORONTO, March 9.—The moment for action has arrived in Canada, and, after all, her people deserve commendation for the manner in which they come forward to meet the exigencies of the hour. I have briefly telegraphed you as to the vast military display being made in all sections of the provinces preliminary to the threatened invasion; but no one who is not here can form any adequate idea of the excitement, I will not say alarm, of the people, at the calling out of the militia. There have been fears in the past that the Fenians might successfully attack Canada when the military power was unprepared to receive them; but the response to the call for volunteers yesterday has entirely dispelled all fears, and everybody now feels convinced of the power of the provinces to meet any emergency that may arise.

THE SEVENTEENTH OF MARCH.

The *Watchman*, organ of the Orange body, is usually well informed as to Fenian movements in Canada. In its issue to-day it remarks:—

Considerable anxiety prevails in the minds of our citizens as to whether the Hibernians, alias Fenians, should be permitted to walk on the 17th in this city, as a disturbance is likely to ensue, it is said, if they attempt to do so. The society is an illegal one, and cannot claim the protection of the law or of the authorities, should anything occur of a serious nature. The freedom of the British flag should not be denied to any class as long as they conduct themselves decently and avoid a transgression of the law. But the question in this case arises from the fact that the sympathies of this society are openly avowed in favor of Fenianism, and directed to the dismemberment of the British Empire, as set forth in treasonable language, which should have been attended to before this.

The Mayor's attention is directed to this, and it is probable he will take immediate steps for the protection of the peace of the city, and we have no doubt he will do his duty faithfully in the matter. Pikes and pike-handles are prepared, we are told, to any extent, and these, with revolvers, will be carried on their persons in the procession on the 17th. Against this there is no law, and the Fenians know it. But there is a law that enables the Mayor, on the representation to him of anticipated trouble, to forbid displays of a dangerous character at the peril of the movers therein.

As far as we are concerned we would have no objection to see President O'Mahony come along with his tribe of white-livered Fenians, and head the procession on this occasion, as we know there are many who would like to get a peep at his honor, and who, if it were necessary, could keep the whole fraternity in their places. These, however, recognize constituted authority, and whatever they do will be under the direction of such. Under all circumstances we advise the Fenians to mind their P's and Q's on this occasion, and to pass along very quietly, and they need fear no danger.

It is reported Bishop Lynch intends, if not already gone, to leave the city next week, under the apprehension of bloody work, in which case his absence would be the best security from danger.

SUSPENSION OF THE HABEAS CORPUS.

It is very generally believed that the Governor-General contemplates calling Parliament together immediately, and suspending the habeas corpus and establishing martial law. This is the only way they can prevent the celebration of St. Patrick's Day, and protect the peace of the Provinces. They claim such an act would be ill advised, for the moment arrests are made, and peaceable citizens are subjected to the annoyance of martial law, it would create feelings of hostility in the minds of many now well disposed, and willing to assist in the defense of their homes and firesides.

TORONTO, March 10.—There has been no abatement in the excitement attending the calling out of the volunteers of the province. On the contrary, with the arrival of every train loaded with additional levies, more concern is felt by the people, who cannot but feel that some danger hangs over the provinces. So great is the demand for men that in city organizations, composed of clerks and merchants, many stores are temporarily closed, while the employer and employes are attending the daily drill of five hours. The city presents a very warlike appearance, and its streets from morn to morn again resound to the tread of armed men in red and grey, and the martial strains of the bands.

THE POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE MOVEMENT.

It is no secret that public sentiment is pretty well divided upon the question of confederation, and it is questionable whether the Government can command a sufficient majority in the next Parliament to carry the measure. It is believed by many well informed political oracles that all this "fuss" is for political purposes—that the conference of Governor Gordon and Lord Monck's visit to England had some reference to this movement, or, in other words, that the Government seized upon the Fenian excitement in the States as a pretext for calling out the volunteers and impressing upon the minds of the people the necessity of uniting for common defence of their homes and firesides. They know well that fears of an invasion and the sacking of border cities are a strong incentive for men to rally in support of the Government; and, if I mistake not, in next Parliament the confederation scheme will be triumphantly carried through all branches of the Legislature. The refusal of the Government to give the public any information as to their grounds for calling out volunteers leads to this belief, which is rapidly taking hold upon the public mind.

M'GEE AND THE FENIANS.

Several days have now elapsed since the publication of Mr. McGee's letter to Killian indorsing O'Mahony, and, notwithstanding Government organs call upon him to disavow his connection with it, he failed to do so until yesterday.

Mr. McGee publishes the following in the *Witness* of to-day:—

Sir:—On my return to town this morning I was annoyed to find that the *Witness* of Wednesday persists in attributing to me the forged letter to the Fenian Secretary, Killian, published in the New York *Herald* of the 1st instant. When two respectable newspapers in this city had already declared the letter a forgery in my name I submit, sir, you were bound, as a journalist and a gentleman, to accept the statement. Because the forger succeeded in parodying my well known views on emigration and colonization, you therein find internal evidence of the letter's genuineness. Every counterfeiter, not an absolute botch, does as much, as with an old file of witnesses, a scissors, and mucilage, any commonly-skilled hand might produce a new series, bearing equally strong internal evidence of being genuinely your own work.

Let me state, sir, my belief that this is not a time when a good man or a good subject will endeavor to throw doubt on the relations of any minister of the Crown or member of Parliament, or any man in any rank of life, to the avowed enemies of Canada and the empire. On the contrary, unless on the plea of incurable moral obliquity, such a course would be the course of a bad subject and a bad man. I am far from applying either epithet to you personally, but I give you fair notice that if the same disregard of facts shown by you on Wednesday last in relation to the forged letter occurs again, I shall invoke the verdict of our fellow-citizens at large upon it. Times of excitement are times of suspicion. My public record in Canada has been clear and upright in the past, and clear and upright it shall remain. Your obedient servant,

THOS. D'ARCY MCGEE.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE FRONT.

Late last evening orders were issued for several companies to repair to the front for field duty. Some of them go to Dunville, St. Catharine's, and the Niagara frotier, but the main force will remain here and at Hamilton and Kingston, which are good points from which to start troops either east, west, or south.

BISHOP LYNCH CALLS UPON CATHOLICS TO REPEL INVASION.

The *Leader* this morning gives the following letter from Bishop Lynch to his clergy, read last evening at the lenten service:—

ST. MICHAEL'S PALACE, TORONTO, March 9.—Reverend and Dear Sir:—We deeply deplore the uneasy feeling and excitement caused by a threatened invasion by lawless men, who, pretending to remedy the evils of Ireland, would inflict dreadful injury on the peaceful inhabitants of these provinces. We need not point out to Catholics, in the event of such a violation of right, their duty as loyal subjects to repel invasion and to defend their homes; for loyalty is a virtue, and it is also a duty towards the government under which we have liberty, protection, and just laws. As ministers of Christ, and messengers of the God of Peace, we are to stand between the vestibule and the altar, with uplifted hands, to implore the God of Mercy to preserve us in tranquility and peace.

You will please, reverend sir, to exhort your people to prepare to celebrate the festival of the patron saint of Ireland as pious Catholics, good Irishmen, and faithful children of St. Patrick, by approaching the holy Sacrament at the altar, and to pray earnestly to God that, through the intercession of His Immaculate and ever Virgin Mother and St. Patrick, He would inspire the rulers of Ireland to extend justice and mercy to that poor and distracted country, and that His divine mercy would change the dispositions of those misguided men who pretend to remedy the evils of Ireland by anarchy and bloodshed. In order the more to propitiate the Divine mercy, we appoint the three days preceding the festival of St. Patrick as days of special devotion in each parish, and we grant, by virtue of an apostolic indult, a plenary indulgence to all those who, being reconciled to God by the sacrament of penance, approach the holy communion on that day. We shall also impart the papal benediction in our cathedral at the pontifical mass, which will be celebrated at 9 A. M.

We hope that the Catholics of our diocese, and especially of the city of Toronto, will conduct themselves during these days as becometh pious Catholics and loyal subjects.

Glory and honor and peace to every one that worketh good.—Rom. ii. 10.

I am, reverend and dear sir, yours faithfully in Christ,

†JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH,
Bishop of Toronto.

DEFENSE OF THE FRONTIER.

A special despatch from London states that ten companies leave this morning from that point for the frontier.

The Scare Extending to New Brunswick.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 10.—There is much alarm here about the Fenians, on account of our defenseless condition. The Government has done nothing whatever to prepare for an emergency. There is a smart run on the banks for gold by depositors of small sums.—*New York Herald.*

THE FENIANS.

Important Reports from Burlington, Vermont—Large Quantities of Arms and Uniforms Accumulated—Preparations for a Raid—Rumored Departure of a Fenian Regiment from Baltimore, Etc.

ALBANY, March 11.—I have just received some very important news through private and reliable sources from Burlington, throwing considerable light on the movements of the Fenians in that vicinity. Uniforms for fifteen thousand men, and two thousand rifles of the very best pattern, have been transported quietly during the last ten days from New York city, and from Troy to Burlington, Vermont, where they now remain concealed, awaiting the advance of the Fenian host. It is more than possible that these arms will see the light on St. Patrick's day, when there is to be a grand demonstration of some kind made by the Irish population in that locality. Arms in abundance are said to be stored at Detroit, Sandusky, Buffalo, Ogdensburg, Plattsburg, and Montpelier. Three companies of Fenian volunteers have been organized in Burlington for service in Canada. An old officer who has seen service in Mexico has command of the battalion. The Vermont Fenians have received trustworthy intelligence from Montreal that there was a secret meeting of the leaders of the movement in that city, last Friday night, in a building not a hundred yards from the Bonsecours market, in which it was resolved to give every aid possible to the invaders. Out of the 85,000 members of that Order in Canada, it is stated that 25,000 will take up arms as soon as Sweeney's advance reaches Canadian soil. Many of the Southern officers who have been residing in Canada for the last two years, have gone to New York for the purpose of offering their services and assistance to General Sweeney. Lo Isle St. Helene, on the St. Lawrence river, opposite Montreal, a military post, which is a key to the defense of the city, is being put into a thorough state of defense, and no civilian is allowed to visit the forts under any pretense whatever.

Rumors of the Departure of a Fenian Regiment from Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 11.—There are rumors circulating here that a body of 800 Fenians will leave here to-morrow evening, by the Northern Central Railroad, for Canada or somewhere else. It is proper to say that said reports are deemed utterly sensational.—*N. Y. World.*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—The cases disposed of this morning were not of much interest or importance, being mainly indictments for assault and battery, and petty larcenies.

George Ramsay pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery on Honora Derney. The parties are both colored. Sentenced to an imprisonment of two months.

James Grugan was convicted of assault and battery on Eliza Dix, and was sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars and costs.

William Sepp pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery on Gottleib Hensler, and was fined five dollars and costs. In justification of the blow, which Sepp acknowledged to have struck Hensler, he said that the latter had called him a swindler, thief, etc.

John Petre was charged with the larceny of a stove, the property of Faber Skinner, Oxford and Third streets. Mr. Skinner testified that, though the defendant had priced the stove and asked that the same be sold to him on credit, yet this had been refused. Notwithstanding this defendant took the stove from the store in prosecutor's absence, representing to the person in charge that he had bought it.

The defendant, on the other hand, alleged and succeeded in proving that he had bought the stove on credit, and that the prosecutor, failing to get paid as soon as he expected, instituted this criminal proceeding to enforce the payment of a debt. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

STUPENDOUS ROBBERY.

One Million and Half Dollars in Bonds Stolen—Mystery of the Robbery—the Loss Falls on Two Individuals—Additional Particulars of the Affair—Description of the Stolen Bonds—Two Hundred Thousand Dollars Reward, Etc.

We have given a brief account of the extensive robbery of one million and a half of dollars in Government securities, which were abstracted from the safe of Mr. Rufus L. Lord, the well-known capitalist, real estate broker, and owner of the late Stock Exchange, whose office is located at No. 38 Exchange Place, in this city.

The discovery of the robbery was made on last Thursday morning, when Mr. Lord, on making an unusual inspection of the interior of his money safe, missed the two tin boxes containing the stolen bonds. At first he was perfectly nonplussed, and sat down in silence to deliberate on what measures to adopt to secure the stolen papers, and the arrest of the thief or thieves. He was not long in arriving at a conclusion—namely, an immediate visit to the police headquarters in Mulberry street, and there inform the proper officer of his loss.

The case was immediately placed in the hands of Captain John Young, chief of the detective force, who summoned a number of his most expert men to "work the case up." Mr. Lord's statement was very brief, and he could give no information whereby the officers could get a clue, nor could he give the name of a single person to whom he attached suspicion. Captain Young at once visited Mr. Lord's office. It is a very unpretentious one, on the street floor, and near the Merchants' Exchange. Its furniture is of a very plain character, and certainly bore no indications of its being a place where so large a sum as the amount stolen would be deposited. The safe from which the bonds were taken is the ordinary old wall or bank safe, secured by a very simply constructed lock.

Within this was another safe, in which valuable papers, such as stocks, bonds, and railroad securities were kept. The lock of the inner safe has been out of order for some time, so that it could not be bolted. Captain Young made an examination of the safe, and was not long in arriving at the conclusion that it was rather a poor place to keep valuable papers, as any unprofessional burglar or bank thief could open it without any extraordinary skill or effort. Mr. Lord is eighty years of age, and it is said that of late he has been apparently somewhat careless as to the safety of his personal property.

The following is told by way of exemplifying his want of due care:—It is said that a short time since he took from his safe a very large quantity of Government bonds, and then cut off the coupons, placing the latter in his pockets and going home, leaving the pile of bonds lying loosely upon the table in his office. When he had gone the porter noticed the bonds lying there, and not knowing exactly what to do in the case, finally decided to put them in his handkerchief and take them home to Mr. Lord. On handing the bundle to him, he (Mr. Lord) asked the porter where he got them, and on being told remarked quickly, that he did not think he had ever done anything like that before.

It was also stated that on the days when the interest on the stolen bonds was due, he would take the boxes containing them, and taking a seat in his office, near the street window, there occupy the greater part of the day in cutting off the coupons. When the detectives requested Mr. Lord to furnish the numbers and description of the stolen property he could not give them; and it was only through the personal exertions of Captain Young that the list embodied in this report was obtained. He did this by visiting the office of the Sub-Treasury and there examining the coupons on which Mr. Lord procured the interest on the last payment day.

It is further stated that Mr. Lord has been repeatedly known to leave his safe unlocked when going home; that on a recent occasion he did so, when it was carefully locked by the janitor of the building, who returned him the key on the following morning; that on another occasion the janitor found the safe key in the wash hand basin. On the morning of the discovery of the robbery, however, this was not the case, as the outer door of the safe was locked, and the key was in Mr. Lord's pocket. The first theory of the detectives was that some person who was acquainted with Mr. Lord's habits of going in and out of his office during business hours got an impression of the safe key, from which a duplicate was made; but subsequent events have dispelled this idea. Of the one million and half dollars' worth of bonds stolen over one million was the property of Mr. Lord, and the balance belonged to a friend of his, whose name has not transpired. It was in Mr. Lord's office not for business purposes, but merely for safekeeping. There is one fact connected with this robbery from which it may be inferred that the act was committed with haste.

On a shelf in the safe, over the one from which the tin boxes were taken, were upwards of one million of dollars worth of various American railroad securities. Mr. Lord cannot positively state when he last saw the bonds. There is, therefore, a possibility that it might have been a day or two before the robbery, and as the bonds were negotiable, probably ere this the thief has reaped the benefit of this stupendous piece of rascality.

The following is a list of the stolen property. Brokers, bankers, and dealers in Government and other securities are requested, if any of these bonds are offered to them for sale, to notify, in person or by telegraph, John A. Kennedy, Esq., Superintendent of Police, No. 300 Mulberry street, New York:—

IMPORTANT.

LARGE REWARD OFFERED.

TO BROKERS, BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.

The following securities have been recently stolen. If offered stop them, and notify John A. Kennedy, Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, No. 300 Mulberry street:—

LIST OF NUMBERS OF 7 3-10 COUPON BONDS.

2643	1103	101	102
89	1104	103	2646
1890	1888	104	2634
1891	1107	2641	1595
1118	1106	2630	2637
1889	1110	2659	1597
1115	1112	2644	2640
1595	1114	2645	87
91	88	2631	100
1099	90	2632	1101
1098	1100	2633	1102
2642	1099	2335	1596
1188	1101	2636	1097
1189	1105	2638	

Should be 55 coupons at $5000 each, amounting to $275 000 7 3-10s, due February 15, 1866.

57,085 to 76,108—28 bonds at $1000 each.

3881 to 3890, 1399 to 1413, 1084 to 1091, 3381 to 3630, 1079—40 bonds, $5000 each.

Loan of 1881, coupon bonds, denomination of $1000 each:—

7,306 to 7,320	inclusive,		15.
13,423 to 13,432,	do		10.
6 809 to 6,818,	do		5.
7,969 to 7,973,	do		5.
3,504 to 3,512,	do		9.
692 to 696,	do		5.
8,237 to 8,241,	do		5.
5,182 to 5 186,	do		5.
6,979 to 6 980,	do		5.
4 846 to 4 849,	do		4.
2,336 to 2,337,	do		2.
4475, 4455, 3596 4848, 1385,			15.

Making 75 bonds, of $1000 each.

TEN-FORTIES.

Nos. 299, 300, 301, 302.	$10,000 each
Nos. 292, 293, 294, 295, 296.	10,000 each
Nos. 298 to 304 inclusive	5,000 each
Nos. 277 to 282 inclusive	5,000 each
Nos. 283 to 286 inclusive	5,000 each

OREGON WAR DEBT.

60 bonds of $500 each:—

1263, 381, 600, 1299, 1262, 1058, 1358, 1076, 1257, 1287, 799, 1300, 1308, 1289, 1291, 1227, 1277, 1276, 1261, 1260, 1302, 1274, 1273, 1272, 1271, 1298, 1286, 1228, 1296, 1285, 622, 418, 412, 435, 589, 38, 601, 1051, 985, 590, 1297, 1089, 984, 1288, 1045, 2058, 416, 1083.

UNITED STATES SEVEN-THIRTY COUPONS.

16 United States 7·30 bonds, $1000 each, dated August 15, 1864, three years:—

No. 856,	No. 2 613,	No. 30 729
No. 857,	No. 26 139,	No. 23,133
No. 858,	No. 26,145,	No. 17,991
No. 859,	No. 26 146,	No. 143,001
No. 860,	No. 23 137,	No. 143,000
No. 8950.		

5 U. S. 7·30 bonds, of $5000 each, dated 15th August, 1864, 3 years:—

Nos. 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104.

3 U. S. 7·30 bonds, of $5000 each, dated June 15, 1865, 3 years:—

Nos. 1508, 1509, 1510.

5 U. S. 7·30 Bonds, of $1000 each, dated 15th June, 3 years:—

Nos. 118,042, 118,043, 118,044, 118,045, 118,046.

5 U. S. 7·30 Bonds, of $1000 each, dated 15th July, 1865, 3 years:—

Nos. 3384, 36,687, 36,689, 36,688, 24,675.

8 U. S. 7·30 Bonds, of $500 each, dated 15th August, 1864, 3 years:—

Nos. 124,112, 133,008, 88,993, 8,395, 72,544, 169,994, 117,349, 163,731.

UNITED STATES REGISTERED STOCK.

14 U. S. 5-20 Registered Bonds, $5000 each:—

Nos. 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 3671, 3672, 3673, 3374, 3675, 3676, 3677, 3678, 3379, 3680.

4 do., of $1000 each:—

Nos. 13,635, 16,636, 13,637, 13,638.

5 U. S. 10-40 Registered Bonds, $10,000 each:—

Nos. 77, 78, 79, 80, 81.

4 U. S. 1881 6 per cent. Registered Bonds, $10,000 each:—

Nos. 843, 844, 845, 846.

8 do., of $5000 each:—

Nos. 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979.

Besides a large amount of Railroad certificates, etc.

A large reward will be paid for any information leading to the recovery of the above, or any portion.

Letters containing the above intelligence were sent by the mail steamer, which sailed on Saturday, to all the principal bankers and dealers in American securities in Europe; and it is fair to presume the bonds will not be negotiated abroad. Captain Young is relaxing no efforts to discover the rogue or rogues; he has the case well in hand, and we hope, ere many days, to announce the fact of the recovery of the property and the arrest of the guilty party. A reward of two hundred thousand dollars—the largest reward ever offered in this country—will be given to any party or parties who may trace out and cause the arrest of the perpetrator of this stupendous robbery.

THE WORLD OF FASHION.

Latest Orders of the Mutative Dame.

Paris, London, and Berlin Modes for the Spring Season—The Newest Styles of Dresses, Cloaks, Jackets, Bonnets, Head Dresses, Bodices, Etc.—The Fichu—Apparel for Grandames, Etc. Etc. Etc.

Translated and Compiled from the "Queen" (London), "Le Follet (Paris), and "Der Bazaar" (Berlin).

Something entirely new for wear at the opera is the hooded jacket. This jacket is made of white merino, and finished at the edge with a broad binding of blue silk, with blue cord heading. Down the front are large round blue silk buttons. The jacket fits the figure, falling below the waistband. The back is pointed, the sides round up and fall in two points in front. The hood is cut the capuchin pattern, lined with blue silk, and trimmed with large blue cord. The jacket is fastened at the throat with a blue cord and tassels, and half way down the front with loops of cord. From beneath the hood at the back, hang two long bands of blue silk, embroidered with white crystal beads. The sleeves are cut a loose coat pattern, and trimmed with cord and buttons.

Stripes of all kinds, in both thin and thick material, prevail for Spring wear. A pretty home dress, from one of the Paris shops, was made of black and white striped silk. The waist was cut plain, with short basque, scolloped on the edge. Around the neck ran a single puffing of white silk, the edges finished with a narrow scarlet velvet and bugles. The epaulettes and cuffs were also of puffed white silk, trimmed in the same manner, while from beneath the basque fell a longer basque of white silk, trimmed in scollops, with beads and scarlet velvet.

A very simple, pretty evening dress is composed of white *crepe-de-Paris*. The bottom of the skirt is ornamented with five rows of puffs, a small quilling of cherry satin ribbon running between each puff. The waist is cut very low, and also trimmed with puffs and ribbon. Over this is worn an upper skirt of silk tissue, striped cherry and white, looped up with four bands of cherry satin, wound with pearls. A rich lace sash ornaments the waist, fastened on the left shoulder and under the right arm with pearl clasps. The hair may be dressed with band of pearls.

Head-dresses are of infinite variety. Feathers and flowers are most in favor. Flowers are worn falling in long sprays behind, some as low as the waistband. One very elegant head-dress consists of a cluster of five white feathers and grape leaves, placed low at the left side of the chignon; one spray of grape leaves was twisted over the forehead, among the short falling curls; another fell down below the shoulder. The stem and tendrils of this truly beautiful wreath were of gold tinsel work. The ornament was worn at one of the late Paris soirees, together with a dress of striped white and green moire antique.

The style for dressing hair is not materially altered, except that the plain chignon has given place almost entirely to braids, puffs or masses of curls.

The newest style of hat is the *chapeau tricorne*. The peculiarity of this style has prevented it from becoming common; it has been used principally for a riding-hat, and only those most favored with youth and beauty have ventured to wear it on the Paris promenade. A few hats of this style have appeared in straw, but the most tasteful are of grey felt. Of these the three rolled up sides are bound with black velvet, and in each of the three corners is fastened a bunch of grey feathers. This hat is worn with the point in front, and with the prevailing style of short curls on the forehead, it presents a very jaunty appearance.

Black velvet Louis IV jackets, trimmed with white guipure lace, are much worn with moire-antique skirts.

An elegant costume for a little girl, ten years of age, consists of a complete dress of scarlet cashmere, braided round the bottom with black braid, and with black velvet bows on the shoulders. Over this is worn an upper skirt of black and white striped mohair, looped up in eight places with a black cord and tassels. The corslet is of the same material, and is trimmed with black silk cord. This, with a black velvet hat trimmed with scarlet feathers, is a very stylish outdoor costume for spring wear.

Fichus and berthes of puffed lace, ornamented with pearls and spangles, are much worn with evening dresses. We give a description of some of the favorite styles:—

THE SPANISH FICHU.

This will be found very useful for evening wear over a light silk or velvet dress, when a demi-toilette is required. It should be made on a foundation of stiff net. The upper part of the fichu is ornamented with puffings of tulle, which are separated with a band of black ribbon-velvet studded with gold spangles. The edge of the fichu is trimmed with white blonde; this forms a point at the back of the waist, where it is ornamented with several loops of black ribbon-velvet. The sash ends consist of blonde and velvet decorated with spangles. A narrow blonde edging, sown on slightly full, finishes off the fichu at the top. The front of the Spanish fichu, like the back, consists of tulle puffings, blonde and spangled black ribbon-velvet.

THE VALENTINE FICHU

is intended to be worn over a dark silk dress. It is cut to fit the figure, and is made of white washing net, and edged all round with white Cluny lace. A band of bright blue silk, three inches wide, is sewn upon the net following the outline of the low bodice, except on the shoulders, where it falls in a straight line on the sleeve. The blue silk is covered with Cluny insertion, and edged at both sides with very narrow Cluny lace. A row of blue ribbon one inch wide is sewn round the top of the fichu, and from this there are five stripes of similar ribbon on each shoulder, the stripes terminating with other jet drops, or small blue silk tassels. There is a row of narrow edging round the throat, and the short sash-ends consist of Cluny *guipure* two inches wide, sewn together. The front of this *fichu* exactly corresponds with the back, and is finished off at the waist with blue ribbon loops and ends.

For outdoor toilettes there is little new as yet, the spring styles for over-garments not being formed. A very elegant street toilette for early spring is a black and blue striped moire antique dress. A black velvet paletot, trimmed with bands of sable and with circular gimp ornaments. A white crape bonnet ornamented with gold camel and blue velvet.

Nothing new has appeared in the shape of bonnets, except the gipsy, which is only popular for light straws and chips.

Drawn silk bonnets of both the Empire and Pamela form are begining to make their appearance. They are trimmed at the side with large round bows, in the centre of which is either a silver cameo or an agrafe of chased silver; long ends depend from the bows and droop over the shoulder. It is a graceful style for simple bonnets.

The tulle bonnets are usually ornamented with bandelets of tiny flowers placed between every bouillonne. Some of these drawn tulle bonnets are studded all over with small gold and silver flowers, and the velvet bandelet inside is likewise ornamented to match.

At the two grand fancy balls in Paris, which formed, so to speak, the winding up of the season, some very remarkable costumes were worn. At the entertainment given by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the great point of attraction was the *cortege* of a very beautiful woman, attired as a Japanese, who was carried in a palanquin, and escorted by a numerous train of Japanese youths, represented by the attaches from the Embassy. A very beautiful young Parisian, Mad'lle C——, was attired as the Queen of the Amazons, in a scarlet satin petticoat covered with symbolical animals; the bodice was a tiger skin, and the head-dress a small gold helmet.

At the ball of the Minister of Marine, the grand procession representing the four quarters of the globe was decidedly the great success of the season in the way of representation. The Ocean alone was wanting, and it was hoped up to the last moment that Queen Emma, of the Sandwich Islands, would personate the mighty element herself. But Queen Emma is still at Nice, and her health is such that she was compelled to delay her return to Paris for a time, and to refuse the invitation which was forwarded to her. M'me Bartholiny figured as Europe, and M'me Rimski Kersakow, who represented Asia, was especially remarked, for she was literally ablaze with the most gorgeous jewels and gold.

Her dress was purple silk richly embroidered with gold; this opened over a petticoat of gold brocade, while an ancient brocaded gold mantle was fastened on her shoulders; a diamond coronet across the brow. Next to Asia, America was certainly the most effective costume. That immense continent was personated by the beautiful, delicate-looking Miss Carter, who wore a white dress with a sky blue satin peplum over it, the latter studded all over with silver stars. Her coronet was composed of diamond stars, doubtless to recall the stars on the United States flag. America was always followed by another beautiful young girl, very simply dressed, to personate, it was said, but we know not with what truth, a released slave.

The bodice was trimmed with rouleaux of white satin, and was fastened with silver buttons. The epaulettes consisted of heavy silver aiguillettes. These silver aiguillettes, which are about four inches long, are very fashionable at the present moment. They are exceedingly pretty, particularly on blue and bright green silk dresses, the two colors most in vogue at present.

The evening dress was of this spring green shade, only shot with white, the material a rich poult de soie. It was in the form of a fourreau Empire, the bodice being cut in one piece with the skirt. The bodice was trimmed in straight lines with cross bands of the same silk, studded with large pearls in the form of nails; round the bottom of the skirt was a deep flounce of *point d'Angleterre*, which was sewn on almost plain, and then crossed at intervals with bands of green silk studded with pearls; a small *berthe* of white lace completed the toilette. This make of dress is worn without any waistband, and is buttoned the entire length of the front.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 12.

The Paris Exposition.

The Prince Imperial is announced in the *Moniteur* of the 23d ult. as Honorary President of the Paris Exposition. The business of the agency at New York is in a most satisfactory condition. Mechanical applications will be received for a few days longer.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has sent out over five hundred circulars to agricultural societies, with a view to a full representation of one hundred agricultural productions, stocks, soils, fertilizers, etc. There will be sixty or ninety days yet for agricultural applications.

The Northern Pacific Railroad

Company are urging their claims for consideration before the Congressional Committee. They have no lobby retainers, and repel all outside appliances so commonly resorted to, and apparently rely upon the merits of their case.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 10.—A regular line of steamers has been established on the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, so that daily communication with Newbern will be hereafter had by passengers arriving at Norfolk, and desiring to take the inland route. The steamers *Washington Irving*, *James Guy*, and *Argo* have been placed on the line, and passengers and freight will be transported in about twenty hours from Norfolk to Newbern, N. C.

The steamer *Charles Houghton* has been placed on the route from Norfolk to Hampton, making daily trips.

Marine Intelligence.

NEW ORLEANS, March 10.—Arrived, steamer *Oriental*, from Boston. Sailed, *Morning Star*, for New York.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, March 12, 1866.

There was a firmer feeling in the Stock Market this morning, and prices were rather better. Railroad shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue the most active on the list. Catawissa preferred sold at 29@29½, the latter rate an advance of ½; Reading at 48 81-100@48⅞, a slight advance; Philadelphia and Erie at 28¼, no change; Minehill at 54½, no change; Lehigh Valley at 62, no change; and Northern Central at 44½, no change; 115½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 54½ for Pennsylvania Railroad; 34 for North Pennsylvania; and 23 for Catawissa common.

Government bonds are rather firmer. 5-20s sold at 103¼; and 7·30s at 99¼@99½; 104¼ was bid for 6s of 1881; and 90⅞ for 10-40s.

State and City loans continue very quiet.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is very little doing. Hestonville sold at 33@33¼; 32 was bid for Spruce and Pine; 25 for Girard College; and 12½ for Ridge avenue.

Bank shares are in demand at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 205 was bid for North America; 140 for Philadelphia; 122½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Commercial; 30 for Northern Liberties; 28½ for Mechanics'; 100 for Kensington; 52½ for Girard; 21 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 52 for Commonwealth; and 56 for Union.

In Canal shares there is nothing doing. 20 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, 27¾ for preferred do.; 52¾ for Lehigh Navigation; 114 for Morris Canal preferred; 10 for Susquehanna Canal; 33 for Delaware Division; and 58 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares continue dull and unsettled. Ocean sold at 10½@10¾; Sugar Creek at 2¼; Oil Creek, and Cherry Run at ¼; and Eldorado at ½.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money on call is 6@7 per cent., and brokers to make two days' interest were ready to lend their balances at 6 per cent. The tendency of call loans is to lower rates, under the continual disturbance in the market price of commodities of all kinds. People having control of capital prefer to keep their money under immediate control at small interest rather than to employ it on long engagements at any rate of interest. The buying price of money daily increases, and must do so as long as gold and commodities remain in their present condition. Prime paper passes at 7@8 per cent., and for other classes the rate ranges from 9 to 15 per cent., and in many cases still higher. Dry goods paper is not in favor and sells slowly. The failure of a leading operator at the Produce Exchange is announced.

"Bills at 60 days on London, 107@108¼ for commercial; 108⅛@108¾ for bankers'; do. at short sight, 109⅝@110¼; Paris at 60 days, 5·27½@5·20; do. at short sight, 5·17½@5·16¼; Antwerp, 5·25@5·20; Swiss, 5·21¼@5·20; Hamburg, 35⅞@36⅛; Amsterdam, 40¼@40½; Frankfort, 40½@40⅝; Bremen, 78@78¼; Prussian thalers, 71@71¼."

—A despatch from Washington says:—

"The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has addressed a letter to the Collectors of the Second District of Pennsylvania that Inspectors cannot retain for their own use that portion of spirits taken from the cask or package in order to ascertain the proof. This is not only wholly unauthorized, but is looked upon as a positive fraud upon the Government and dealer. The Collectors are instructed to adopt such measures as shall effectually put a stop to the practice."

—The Boston *Traveller* says:—

"The Money Market is active under a good demand for prime collateral loans on call, at 6@7 per cent., which are the extreme rates of interest charged to borrowers in undoubted credit; but higher rates are paid in other cases on fluctuating pledges. Four months' notes, of the first class, are passed in the street at seven and a half per cent., and very fair names at eight and nine. The lower grades are not readily sold, and few are offered."

—The Chicago *Tribune* says:—

"The money market was stringent and close, but there was no particular pressure, and rates remain steady at 10 per cent. at the banks and 1@2 per cent. per month on the street."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD

$6000 U S 5-20s 62....	103¼	500 sh El Dorado....	½
$9000 do...s5wn..	103¼	200 sh Cata pf....lots	29
$600 Reading m 6s.	87	100 sh do......s30	29½
$8500 U S 7-30s. June	99⅜	100 sh do........	29¼
$4100 Phil 6s. RR lots	87	100 sh do........	29½
$2000 Pittsb'g 5s....	68	100 sh do......s30	29¼
$4000 Alleg Co 5s.. 's	73	100 sh do........	29¼
100 sh Read..s30wn	48·81	100 sh do.....b10	29½
100 sh do..s30wn.	48·81	100 sh do.....b10	29⅝
100 sh do......s30	48⅞	400 sh do.b10. lots	29½
200 sh Ocean.b30 lots	10½	100 sh do...s31wn	29⅜
200 sh do.....lots	10⅞	400 sh Hestonv...b30	33¼
500 sh do lots..b30	10½	14 sh Del. Div......	33
200 sh Ph & E.ls. b30	28½	1 sh Minehill......	54½
200 sh do. lots b20	28¼	71 sh Leh Val ls5wn	62
200 sh do..lts..b30	28¼	44 sh do........	61
100 sh do......b30	28⅜	100 sh N Central...b5	44½
100 sh do........c	28¼	12 sh do........	44½
100 sh Oil C'k & C'R...	¼	100 sh do.....b10	44½
100 sh Sugar C'k....	2¼	10 sh Lehigh Zinc..	31

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	131¼	12 M.	131⅜
11 A. M.	132	1 P. M.	131⅜

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	131½	132
American Silver, ½s and ¼s	126	127
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	122	123
Pennsylvania Currency	½	¼
New York Exchange	1·20	par.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, March 12.—The Breadstuffs Market presents no new features. The receipts and stock are small, but there is very little inquiry, and only a few hundred barrels were disposed of for the supply of the home consumption, at $6@6 75 ℔ barrel, for ordinary and good superfine; $7@8 for extras; $8@9 25 for low grade and choice Northwestern extra family; $8 50@10 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; $11@15 for fancy lots, according to quality. No change in Rye Flour or Corn Meal. Small sales of the former at $4·75@5.

There is but little prime Wheat here, and other descriptions are not wanted. Sales of good and choice lots at $2 20@2·30 ℔ bushel. White ranges from $2 30 to $2 60. 2500 bushels New York Rye sold at 95 cents. Corn is very quiet, but there is not much coming forward. Sales of yellow at 70 cents. 800 bushels Oats sold at 50 cents. In Barley and Malt nothing doing. In Cloverseed but little doing. Small sales at $5 50 to 6 50 for common and prime lots. Timothy ranges from $3·75 to $4. Flaxseed is selling at $2 80.

Whisky is dull, with small sales of Pennsylvania at $2 26; Ohio at $2 27; and hogsheads at $2 25.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The Cotton Market is firm at 40@41c. Flour dull; sales of 6500 barrels at $6 80@8 20 for State; $8·15@11 for Ohio; $6 70@8 30 for Western; $8·75@15 50 for Southern; and $7 60@11 75 for Canadian. Wheat has a declining tendency, with small sales. Corn dull; sales of 7500 bushels at 78c. for yellow Southern. Beef quiet. Pork steady; sales of 1000 bbls. at $26 25 for mess. Lard steady. Whisky dull.

NEW ORLEANS, March 10.—Cotton is lower. Sales of 1600 bales. Receipts to-day 1800; low middlings, 38@40c. Molasses, 90@92c. Sugar unchanged. Sterling Exchange, 138½. Gold, 128. New York checks par to ¼ per cent. premium.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH

The State of Europe—Revolutions Present and Prospective.

From the Herald.

England is now in a state of revolution. Her Government, her Parliament, and her press have at length been forced to confess this fact. The Fenian movement, which the statesmen declared would amount to nothing, has thrown the whole country into alarm and confusion. Outbreaks are dreaded in London and Liverpool as well as in Ireland; English securities are depreciating, while American bonds are rising in price. In Prussia the King has openly quarrelled with the Chamber of Deputies, and great discontent exists among the people. Austria and Prussia are disputing over the duchies which they recently conquered, like La Fontaine's robbers over the stolen mule.

In France the press, under pretense of encouraging the Fenians, is really inciting all the revolutionary elements throughout Europe. Prim's rebellion in Spain has been only temporarily repressed. A successful revolution has been carried through by the people and the Legislature of Roumania. The Italians, laboring under a heavy debt which they have no apparent means to pay, still look longingly upon the Papal possessions. In Belgium one party is in favor of an alliance with Holland, and another party in favor of an alliance with France; and between them the new King seems destined to be left out in the cold. In a word, a careful review of the condition of the leading countries of Europe shows that every one of them has on hand a revolution, either present or prospective.

Whether any or all of these revolutions will succeed we do not now predict. The year 1866 opens like 1830 and like 1848; but the revolutionists now have much better chances of success than ever before. They have waited patiently during our war to see how this republic would come out of its crucial trials, and our victory has produced its natural effects by encouraging the European republicans. When the Southern Confederacy fell all the powers which had sympathized and assisted it were irretrievably damaged. Tom Hughes said no more than the truth in Parliament when he declared that if England had not violated her neutrality there would have been no American Fenians. During the same debate Mr. Gladstone—his mind haunted with the ghost of the *Alabama*—admitted that the English Government had not made any representations to this country in regard to Fenianism, and had neither moral nor legal grounds for making any. Mr. Labouchere's appeal for a reform in the English law of neutrality, which was seconded by Mr. Oliphant and others, was in the same strain. When we published the first account of the Fenian organization, shortly after Lee's surrender, the London *Times* copied it and laughed at it; but now this very ridiculous organization makes all England tremble. The other revolutions in Europe, which now appear as weak as Fenianism once did, may have the same effect upon France, Prussia, Austria, and Spain, by and by. We know that the European powers are leagued together to put down republicanism, and that they have large standing armies; but a simultaneous outbreak will nullify all their alliances, and, in course of time, their soldiers may become disaffected. Still, we are not discussing the question of the ultimate success of the Fenians or any other revolutionists. The point we make is that the Fenians have already succeeded in bringing John Bull to his knees and in making him hesitate as to whether he had not better take out his wallet and pay off the *Alabama* claims. Clearly, this is something gained, and we can well afford to wait for what is to come.

The Danger of Our Present Position.

From the Herald.

Congress is uncertain of its position, its duties, its powers. It is full of a factious, restless, revolutionary spirit. It seems to have thrown away the old government—to have cut loose from the Constitution. Great wars necessarily suspend the operation of law to a certain extent and justify the use of extreme or doubtful powers; but a wise legislature would lose no opportunity to relinquish a doubtful position that it had assumed, for the public good, and take once more its natural place in the circle of government. Congress, on the contrary, is determined not to relinquish the position that the war gave it. Its whole struggle is to hold that position, and to prevent, by every means, a return to the harmonious, quiet, natural operation of the old system. Its revolutionary disposition and purpose is most clearly seen in its propositions to change the Constitution of the country.

Some thirty or forty amendments are before it which, if adopted, would completely do away with the system under which the United States have been so prosperous, and would change our Government in nearly every feature. Congress assumes that the Constitution is a nullity. It ignores the constitutional distribution of powers. It has taken the position of the Supreme Court, to interpret the Constitution by party vote. It has made its Central Directory—its infamous Committee of Fifteen—an executive to supersede the President. It has threatened to impeach him also. In all ways it assumes superiority to the law, and is not a Congress under the Constitution, but a faction governing in defiance of that instrument.

It is from this very point in their history that free governments tumble into despotism. At some weak hour when, for some cause or another, faction prevails and law is superseded, and faction daily grows worse till a political chaos seems imminent, then some strong hand seizes all, and an unscrupulous leader gains the confidence of the people by putting the factions under his foot, and a little later, in virtue of that very confidence, puts liberty in the same place. This is the history of a thousand republics taken from that very point in their career at which we now stand in ours. The fall begins when faction supersedes the government and partisan passion takes the place of law.

This was the history of liberty in Rome, in France, and in England. Faction made Rome ready for Cæsar; faction in the Long Parliament prepared the way for Cromwell, and faction in France made Napoleon inevitable. It is the same series of facts in every case. It is a law of national life, and we will not be exempted from it unless there is something in us different from all other nations. The people are the only hope. They are certainly more intelligent and more free, and their influence is more, direct than in other countries. Their intelligence, their patriotism, and their freedom is what we must count upon for the hope that the factions will be put down by a power not inimical to freedom, by the vote of the whole people, and not by an ambitious leader ready to become a despot.

Irish Liberty.

From the Tribune.

John Mitchel—his irrepressible longings for an Alabama plantation, well stocked with fat negroes, having been baffled, and his efforts to establish a slaveholding despotism in the South having been utterly defeated—has betaken himself to Paris, where he finds a despotism ready made, and is enraptured with it, of course. In France, any meeting of twenty or more persons for a political purpose—even to nominate a candidate to represent their District in the Chamber of Deputies—is forbidden and punished; while any newspaper may be suppressed at the arbitrary pleasure of the Government, without having been convicted of any offense or fault whatever. John thinks this delightful. Says he:—

"If the Emperor means to continue Emperor, (which I think he does), and if the great mass of the French people, who are at his back, wish for a quiet life and the peaceful pursuits of business, and no more revolutions in their day, it is absolutely necessary to restrain the press, just so far as it is restrained. Imagine one half the journals of Paris coming out every morning with articles showing that the Emperor is a usurper, and that the true ruler of France is Henry V, or an Orleans prince now in England; or else that a republic is the only admissable Government. So long as there is in France an Orleanist party, and an old Bourbon party, and a Republican party, just so long must their organs be restrained from proclaiming themselves in any of those senses."

—Here is the Milesian idea of liberty, plainly and forcibly expressed. If every Frenchman were an Imperialist, it might do to allow freedom of the press; but, since many, if not most, Frenchmen notoriously are no such thing, they must not be allowed to express their own views, but only those of the ruling power. And this, says John, is as much liberty of the press as France ought to have. He continues:—

"As for Government interference in elections, that is done in France precisely as it is done in England and America, by the Government officials giving all their votes and all the weight of their influence in favor of the candidate who is a partisan of the present order of things. Perhaps it is wrong; but Governments, you see, will do these things."

This is false. The French usurpation forbids, prevents, punishes the holding of any meeting (composed of more than twenty persons) to nominate candidates or promote their election. It forbids and prevents by penalties the circulation of handbills advocating opposition candidates, or even ballots bearing their names. The "officials" in England do not even vote; in France they "run the machine." In this country office-holders harm their party by taking a prominent part in electioneering contests; in France they are expected to do all but the voting, and to oversee and direct that. No other Government that exists, or ever did exist, interferes with elections so absorbingly, so indecently, as does that of Louis Napoleon.

Land Ho!

From the Tribune.

Gold closed at 4 P. M. yesterday at 130¼. The premium, therefore, is just *one-sixth* of what it was in the darkest days, financially, of our great war. In other words, we have already traversed *five-sixths* of the way from our worst estate back to perfect solvency.

Are we such cowards that we shall now shrink back into hopeless insolvency, when it is but a little way forward to resumption?

Who has suffered unjustly by the progress we have made? What department of useful industry has been crippled? What laudable business has been paralyzed? What laborer has been deprived of work and bread? What valuable product has been so reduced in price that it can no longer be produced without loss? Wherein has the currency been unduly, perniciously contracted? Speak out!

Give the Secretary ample power to fund his demand and short-time obligations, and we can move right on to specie payments. And then every greenback and bank note will be worth its face in gold, and gold-gambling will be one of the lost arts. And then our two hundred millions and over of specie will be currency; whereas, it now is not. Nobody will hoard gold for duties or for speculation, because there will be no motive to do so. Our banks must keep a tight rein on importation, so as not to be drained of their coin to pay balances against us in Europe.

Courage, friends! there is land ahead!

The British American People and Fenianism.

From the Times.

Our Northern neighbors are apparently enjoying the unusual luxury of a sensation in their dull winter months. It is nearly thirty years since they had anything like it. They evidently imagine that the Fenians, in a body, are after them with sharp sticks; and twenty or thirty of their stalwart yeomanry have been put under arms to meet any possible emergency. There can be no harm in these military preparations across the line; there may be much wisdom and forecast in them. The local Provincial force of Canada has not, thus far, been severely taxed for the protection of the Provincial hearths. It was supposed to be reorganized in 1851, under Lord Grey's administration of the Colonial Office, when nearly the whole of the Imperial Ordnance property was handed over to the colonists on the condition that they should tax themselves to make military provision for such a crisis as seems now to have arisen.

The British Government, up to the present date, have not had the best of this bargain. During our long civil war, there was no increase in what is called the local volunteer force of Canada. Even when what is now historically called the "*Trent* Difficulty" occurred, there were fewer volunteers in the Province than there were in 1856, during a time of profound peace. On the other hand the British tax-payers had to submit to an additional burden of some fifteen or twenty millions of dollars to increase the "regular army in the Provinces. A small organization of "preventives" were put on the frontier for a month or two, just as we were winding up the war; and to provide these with rations may possibly have cost the Canadian Government a few hundred thousand dollars.

If this Fenian bluster, then, should have the effect of teaching the Provincials that they ought to depend more upon themselves and less upon England, it will not be, so far as they are concerned, an unmitigated evil. It is simply considered a vile nuisance among us here—first, because no sane American believes in the sincerity of those who conduct the movement; and second, because an idle, speculative, filibustering community is a curse to any country. We are a working, practical people; and whatever disturbs our industry, or has a tendency thereto, invites the heartiest condemnation of every thrifty citizen of the United States. The political speculators and dreamers that hurried the South into insurrection would have fully deserved all the punishment that has fallen upon them, if their insane schemes had effected nothing else than to paralyze for the time the industrial and commercial interests of the country. Our people do not wish to see this country made the theatre for experiments in political propagandism in behalf of any other community, however much oppressed. We do our full share in finding homes, protection, shelter, and, if necessary, *mild correction*, for the hundreds of thousands of poor foreigners that are attracted hither, without our being called on either to bargain for their good behavior towards powers with which we are at peace, or to have the business of the country disturbed by their machinations and follies.

The Government have not, thus far, actively interfered with these Fenian people, because their proceedings hitherto have been so essentially of the character of burlesque. And even this border "scare" is as likely as not to subside before the close of St. Patrick's Day. But if the necessity should arise for the United States Government to assert the supremacy of the municipal law of the country, that duty will be loyally performed, even if our lately "neutral" friends are the first to profit thereby. Meanwhile, if there is any patriotic spirit or pluck left to the Provincials, they ought to make short work of any Fenian demonstration, whether organized among themselves or elsewhere.

The Fenian Panic in Canada.

From the World.

Canada has never been in such a state of wild consternation as at present, since the so called "Patriot War." The great activity of the Fenian organization in the United States since the suspension of the habeas corpus in Ireland, the monster mass meetings in all our populous towns, and the redundant flow of funds into the Fenian exchequer, account for and justify the lively apprehensions and hurried preparations of our Canadian neighbors. If the Fenians want a hundred thousand soldiers to invade Canada on St. Patrick's Day, they can easily raise them. Not only do our whole Irish population stand ready to enlist, but they would be eagerly reinforced by multitudes of restless disbanded soldiers, who have not yet accommodated themselves to the ways of peace.

Of skilful officers there would also be no lack; for the officers who served in our civil war find it more difficult to sink into quiet citizens that the common soldiers. Besides, the sentiment of "manifest destiny" in which the American people have grown up has always yearned for Canada, and expected its ultimate annexation. The same feeling which set the popular heart on fire in all the States on the border at the time of the "Patriot War" would make the Fenian invasion popular with large masses of our people. All these incentives would be stimulated by our indignant sense of English injuries during the Southern Rebellion.

With so many elements of danger known to the Canadians, and magnified by uncertainty, it is natural that they should be struck with consternation, and fly about with crazy haste, to ward off the expected blow. The whole male population of the provinces is swarming to the frontier. In the cities, like Toronto, the soldiers are billeted upon the citizens, for want of barracks to shelter them. The prevailing darkness as to the point where they will be needed, makes it uncertain whether they will remain an hour or a month. All the locomotives in the Provinces were kept fired up last Friday, to be ready, at a moment's warning, to transport troops to the as yet invisible scene of conflict.

The Toronto *Globe* called upon President Johnson, on Friday, to interpose the authority of our Government for the protection of Canada. It thinks the Canadians ought not to be put to the expense of money and blood necessary for repelling an invasion from our side of the line. It declares that, if we stand inactive, it will be an unhandsome requital for the friendly action of the Canadian Government during our civil war! We do not estimate our obligations of gratitude at quite so high a rate. Although Canada was full of refugees and rebels during the war, the Canadian Government never stirred hand nor foot to restrain them till after the St. Alban's raid; nor even then but upon menace and compulsion. When General Dix published his order threatening to take redress into our own hands, and our Government established a passport system which destroyed the business of the Canadian railways, the Canadian Government was at length reminded of the duties of good neighborhood. It did nothing for prevention until it had become necessary to do something for redress.

The Canadians will have no reason to complain, if we follow the same rule. As yet, we have no certainty that it is not, after all, a comedy, instead of a tragedy, which the Fenians are rehearsing with such infinite bustle of preparation. Possibly there may be no invasion at all; possibly none has ever been intended. The whole thing may be a stupendous practical joke, to set the British dominions in a flutter. It may be a vast scheme of cupidity to fill the pockets and give notoriety to the names of the Fenian dignitaries. Our Government would cut a ridiculous figure if it should play the part of chief dupe in the Fenian comedy, by sending an array of troops to the border to protect Canada against an imaginary danger. But, then, it *may* mean work; it may mean war. But, in that case, it is just that the precautionary expenses should be borne by those for whose safety the precautions are taken.

Our Government will probably wait, as the Canadian Government waited, till some overt act, like the St. Alban's raid, is committed; and then it will not stay for coercion and menaces, but will enforce its laws by its own voluntary sense of justice.

The only warlike thing yet done by the American Fenians is the collection of funds; but surely no Canadian—much less any Englishman—will have the face to complain that our Government permits this. During our war, a large Confederate fund was kept in the Canadian banks, under the protection of the Canadian laws. From that fund constant disbursements were made, in payment of hostile services against the United States. In England subscriptions and contributions were publicly raised in aid of the Rebel cause, without censure or interference. Arms were openly furnished, and the construction and equipment of vessels secretly connived at, till imminent danger of a war with the United States quickened the vigilance of the British authorities. In this matter of international obligations, the Canadians and the British must use the same system of weights and measures in buying as in selling. It is the equitable doctrine of the Gospel that "with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured unto you again."

DECISION CONCERNING RAILROAD PASSAGE TICKETS.—Mr. David Ripley last year brought a suit against the New Jersey Railroad Company upon the following grounds:—He bought a commutation ticket for the year 1865, which was stolen from him, and applied for a new ticket—proving the loss, and offering to indemnify the company for its use by any other person. He was informed, says the Newark *Advertiser*, that the rules of the company required him to pay one-half of the value of the ticket for the unexpired term before a new one would be issued. He refused, and was required to pay his daily fare in order to travel over the road. He paid under protest, and brought an action to test their right to demand it, insisting that he had paid for the year, and they were bound to carry him without further charge. The company insisted that the terms printed on the ticket, and on the receipt given him for the money, provided that the ticket should be shown when required, and that no duplicate would be issued. The Supreme Court held that the case did not involve any question as to the reasonableness of the rule, but only the interpretation of the contract between the parties; that the plaintiff was bound by the contract expressed on the ticket and receipt, and that the purchaser of such a ticket became his own insurer against the loss of his ticket, however it might happen.

PRICE OF A KISS.—A lady who was rudely kissed by a man, while walking in Buffalo on Wednesday evening, instantly returned home and started her husband after the offender, who was lodged in prison and fined fifty dollars the next morning by a magistrate. The defense set up that the kiss was only a joke, given under the influence of a little too much liquor, and but for testimony of general good character, the Judge announced that the punishment would have been six months imprisonment.

—All the bridges of Paris are now opened free of toll, the bridge of Grenelle, which was the only one at which toll was taken, having been thrown open to the public on the first day of the present year. The nearest toll-bridge to Paris is now that of Surenne, on the further side of the Bois de Boulogne.

EUREKA!

THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.

THIS IS NO HAIR DYE.

THE IMMENSE SUCCESS with which this preparation has met during the short time it has been before the public, has induced the thousands and tens of thousands who have used and attested its virtues, to pronounce it the ONLY and TRUE Hair Restorative. The Eureka has been introduced into all the principal cities both East and West, and having faithfully performed all that is claimed for it, has superseded all other Hair Preparations. The Eureka restores Grey Hair to its original color; prevents the hair from falling out, by causing a healthy condition of the scalp, imparting to the hair a softness and gloss, and youthful appearance that no other Hair Preparation can produce. The Eureka is free from all impurities or poisonous drugs, and can be used without soiling scalp or hands.

Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by

ROBERT FISHER, Sole Agent,

No. 25 N. FIFTH Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Agents for Pennsylvania, DYOTT & CO., No. 232 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia. 1 20mmw3m

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,

GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of

ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,

TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES

Will be sold cheap for cash.

Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR,

MARBLE WORKS,

1 24wfm No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

We are offering our stock of

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

AND SILVERWARE,

AT A DISCOUNT,

Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

5 22 5rp No. 712 CHESNUT Street.

LEWIS LADOMUS,

DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,

WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Has just received a large and splendid assortment of

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES,

Some in plain cases, others beautifully enamelled and engraved, and others inlaid with diamonds.

Purchasers wishing a

HANDSOME LADIES' WATCH

Will do well to call at once and make a selection. Prices moderate. All watches warranted.

Also, a large assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WATCHES,

IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES. 2 24

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,

No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,

11 11smth6rp Below Fourth.

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY

Etc. Etc. Etc.

9 20§ No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH STREET,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Watches,

Fine Jewelry,

Silver-Plated Ware,

AND

Solid Silver-ware.

8 8§

INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET,

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 S. FIFTH STREET

(One door below Chesnut.)

ESTABLISHED 1862.

REVENUE STAMPS of every description constantly on hand, and in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or Current Funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

The following rates of discount are allowed:—

On all orders of $25, two per cent discount.

On all orders of $100, three per cent. discount.

On all orders of $500, four per cent. discount.

All orders should be sent to

HARDING'S STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 Chesnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA. 16

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,

REVENUE STAMPS,

Of all descriptions,

Of all descriptions,

Always on hand.

Always on hand.

AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,

AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,

No. 630 CHESNUT Street,

No. 630 CHESNUT Street.

One door below Seventh street,

One door below Seventh street.

The most liberal discount allowed.

The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.

STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

GAS! GAS!! GAS!!!

REDUCE YOUR GAS BILLS.

Stratton's Regulator for Gas Burners,

(Patented November 21, 1865.)

It is a matter of considerable importance to gas consumers generally, and of especial importance to all keepers of hotels and large boarding houses, to have such gas burners as will admit of being easily and permanently adjusted to suit the special requirements of the locality of each; because those who have not to pay the bills feel but little or no interest in economizing the gas, and sometimes carelessly, or thoughtlessly, turn on twice or thrice as much as would answer their needs. Call and examine, or send your orders to

STRATTON & CO.,

AT THE FLORENCE OFFICE,

No. 630 CHESNUT Street, Philada.

Retail price, 25 cents each. 2 12 mwf2m

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,

GROCERS

AND

TEA DEALERS,

No. 1204 CHESNUT ST.

Have just received

OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE,

EXTRA ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA,

SUPER MARYLAND HAMS,

FINE DRIED BEEF AND TONGUES. 2 15 6m

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

CARSON

GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK....$500,000

NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.

Par Value and Subscription Price, $10.

WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT,

COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem,

J. HOPKINS TARR.

SOLICITOR,

WILLIAM L. HIRST, ESQ.

DIRECTORS,

COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.
CHARLES S. OGDEN,
EDWIN MIDDLETON,
ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, about 35 miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 85 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins of ore of about 2 feet in width and about 15 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich, yielding an average of about $200 per ton in gold, the above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the Company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of this property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company.

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year; whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866.

Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine," North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $216·02 per ton of ore. Yours, respectfully,

BOOTH & GARRETT.

Dr. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 404 Walnut street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 2 3

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 226 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 3 3

J. W. HAMMAR,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Foreign

BRANDIES, WINES,

AND

FINE OLD WHISKIES,

No. 620 MARKET STREET,

1 5 3m PHILADELPHIA.

M. NATHANS & SONS,

IMPORTERS OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, ETC.

No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

TEAS, &c.

JAPANESE POWCHONG TEAS,

The finest ever imported.

OOLONG TEA, Dragon Chop.

OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE, ETC.

For sale by

JAMES R. WEBB,

2 15 1m WALNUT AND EIGHTH STREETS

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 23

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

BANKERS,

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881,
5-20s, OLD AND NEW,
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7·30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES.

PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 2 7 3m

U. S. SECURITIES.

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.

PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS,

No. 225 DOCK STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 §

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,

BANKERS,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold.
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement. 8 5 3m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

HAS REMOVED

During the erection of the new Bank building,

TO

No. 305 CHESNUT STREET

5 20S.

7'30s,

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHERS

1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

FURNITURE.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

A large assortment of

Rosewood Drawing-Room Furniture
Walnut Drawing-Room Furniture.
Walnut Dining-Room Furniture.
Walnut Library Furniture.
Walnut Hall Furniture.
Rosewood Chamber Furniture.
Walnut Antique Furniture.

Prices are as low as the quality of the work will admit of.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

3 2 1m Late of Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock, of every variety of Furniture which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of

PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS,
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes Book-cases
Mattresses, Lounges, Etc. Etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,

1 15 3m* N. E. Cor. SECOND AND RACE STS.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 Chesnut Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

8 24§ 706 CHESNUT STREET

GREEN PEAS,

GREEN CORN,

FRESH PEACHES,

FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS, Etc.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES

9 22 4p COR. ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS!

REVENUE STAMPS,

Of all descriptions,

Of all descriptions,

Always on hand.

Always on hand.

AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,

AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,

No. 630 CHESNUT Street.

No. 630 CHESNUT Street,

One door below Seventh street,

One door below Seventh street.

The most liberal discount allowed.

The most liberal discount allowed. 25

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For Additional City Intelligence see Eighth Page.]

TRUST FUNDS.—The city has charge of quite a number of trust funds besides those of the Girard estate, which have from time to time been placed in the hands of the authorities. Among them we notice the following:—

The bequest of George Emlen, made in 1776, and now in charge of the Guardians of the Poor, is intended for the purchase of wood, to be distributed to poor widows that are not assisted by any public charity, in quantity not less than half a cord, nor more than a cord, to any one person or family. The receipts, last year, from this bequest amounted to $340·74.

The will of Archibald Thompson, proved 15th day of August, 1799, bequeathed seventy-five pounds, forever, for the support of the poor of Philadelphia. The will directs that one-half of the sum shall be laid out in the purchase of small loaves of bread to be distributed in December, and the other half in February. This trust is also under the control of the Guardians of the Poor, and the receipts from the legacy amounted to $194·16 last year.

The will of James Dutton, proved in 1813, contained a provision for the care of the poor of Southwark and Northern Liberties. The receipts last year amounted to $130.

John Scott, of Edinburgh, Scotland, bequeathed, in 1816, the sum of $7000, of three per cent stock, to the corporation of Philadelphia, the interest of which to be laid out in premiums, to be distributed among ingenious men and women, who make useful inventions; but no one of such premiums to exceed $20, and along with which shall be given a copper medal with this inscription:—"To the most deserving." The receipts last year amounted to $1745·10.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Friendship Fire Company have, we understand, purchased a lot of ground on the corner of Sepviva and Norris streets, upon which they intend to erect a handsome building, four stories high.

The Ringgold Hose Company, the only one now in the city using the old style of fire equipments, intend following the fashion in a few weeks, by appearing in new hats of the New York style. The hats are to be white, with red fronts, and the name of the company in gold letters.

Delegations from over forty fire companies have held several meetings for the purpose of devising means for the relief of the firemen injured at the fire in North Third street. A benefit is to be given on Tuesday afternoon and evening, at the New Chesnut Street Theatre; and several others will soon be announced.

The members of the Southwark Hose Company turned out yesterday afternoon for the purpose of attending the funeral of Dr. Henry A. Drane, late a member of the company. Members of the National Lodge, No. 223, I. O. of O. F., and of Columbia Lodge, No. 91, A. Y. M., also attended.

The Friendship Fire Company of Reading are having prepared a magnificent frame, which is to enclose the photograph likenesses of its members, for the purpose of presenting the same to the Mechanic Fire Company of this city.

The Fairmount Fire Company "has company." A committee from the Northern Liberty Fire Company, of Washington, are with them. On Saturday they were doing the various lions of the city in excellent style.

MASSACHUSETTS GIRL IN TROUBLE.—On Saturday evening one of the Fifth Ward police noticed a femele in man's apparel and took her in custody. Lieutenant Goldey, not having any proper accommodations at his Station House, sent her to the Mayor's office. One year ago she was the sole support of her mother, at Worcester, Mass., where she worked in a mill. A young man, who is a machinist by trade, induced her to leave her home in a clandestine manner. The rest of the story is soon told. He accomplished her ruin, and left her at Pittsburg in a pitiable condition. After selling her clothing, she donned man's apparel, and came to this city on a coal train, riding the whole way on an uncovered car. She has a very bad cold, and says she suffered intense agony during her long trip on the car. She expresses a great desire to get back to her once happy home. She is but eighteen years of age, yet the misery of one year has given her care-worn look.

The attention of the Mayor will be called to her case this morning, and he will, without doubt, send her to her friends. She is rather reticent as to the terrible life she has dragged out since she ran away from her home, but her distressed countenance would be sufficient to make others appreciate their virtuous homes, however humble they may be.

DISTRESSING CASE—A WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.—An old lady named Ann Orme, about seventy years of age, was burned to death shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday morning, at her residence, No. 941 South Ninth street, above Carpenter. The sad affair took place in the back room of the first floor. Since the death of her husband, which occurred about three weeks ago, she was in the habit of sleeping in this room. Some of the neighbors broke in the door, and by the application of a bucket of water subdued the flames, which were gaining headway. The woman's body was found lying upon the floor between the stove and partition. Her hair was entirely burned off, and the face and body greatly disfigured. It is supposed that her dress caught fire from the stove. There was no other occupant of the house but herself. The room in which she was found was very much scorched by the fire, and in a rather disordered condition. She is English by birth, and, as far as is known, is without a relative in this country. Her husband had been engaged in the business of knife and scissor sharpening and umbrella mending, and had been living in the house for the past twenty years. The couple were well known and highly respected in the neighborhood. Coroner Taylor will hold an inquest on the body to-day.

POLICE ITEMS.—A Bostonian at the Continental on Saturday became noisily tipsy. He was removed by a policeman to the Central Station. Upon searching him there was found one hundred and seventeen dollars in money, three gold watches, and a large number of chains. He had passes upon all the railroads in the Eastern States. Had he fallen into other hands than those of the police he would have made good plucking.

Officers Nutt and Berry brought on from New York, on Saturday, a man who is charged with setting fire to a stable in Say street, on last Monday night week, on which a number of calves were burned to death. He was locked up for a hearing.

The police of the Second District took possession, on Saturday, of about 300 yards of canvas and 58 long carriage-whips, which had been brought here from New York under what were deemed suspicious circumstances.

COMMITTED FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.—H. O. Wright, lately a special agent in the Treasury Department for the detection of counterfeiters, was before Judge Cadwalader, in the United States District Court, on Saturday, for contempt of the Court's process. He is the chief witness in the case of several dealers in counterfeit money, and did not make his appearance at the last term of the Court. Wright stated to the Judge that he had been induced to keep out of the way because of certain representations made to him by which he considered it unsafe to remain. He had been to Canada, and had returned voluntarily. The Judge, in committing him for contempt, told him that if he did not do that he should require $10,000 bail for his appearance as a witness.

ACCIDENTS.—On Saturday, Samuel G. Cox, a carter, was thrown from a cart at Twentieth street and Washington avenue, and was killed. The horse ran away at the whistle of a locomotive. He left a wife and two children. He resided in Pritchett street, above Thirteenth.

James Gammon, three years old, whose parents reside at No. 614 South Eighteenth street, was killed on Saturday by a wagon running over him at Eighteenth and South streets.

Emma Weible, four years old, was shockingly burned yesterday at her parents' residence, Brown street, below Front, by her clothes taking fire. Her injuries are such that but slight hopes are entertained of her recovery.

THE DELAWARE, ETC.—The river Delaware is so free from ice that navigation is not at all impeded. Yesterday the wind was high and blustering from the south and southeast, and towards night some rain fell. A more disagreeable March day could not well be experienced in this latitude. The high winds, favorable for up-river navigation, brought quite a number of vessels engaged in the coasting and oyster trade. A decline in the price of bivalves may be anticipated. We learn that very severe weather was experienced on the coast, there being, for the past ten days, snow and rain squalls, and bitter cold weather, which caused much suffering among the crews of the many vessels buffeted about on the stormy ocean.

THE FENIANS' FOURTH OF JULY.—St. Patrick's Day will be next Saturday, and the Fenians are making extensive preparations to do honor to their patron saint. At the Academy of Music on that evening the Rev. Dr. Moriarty, O. S. A., will deliver his annual lecture for the benefit of the House of the Good Shepherd. Dr. Moriarty has chosen for his subject "Ireland," the "Apostle," the "Nation," "Faith." At St. Patrick's Church the usual impressive ceremonies will be solemnized with all the adjuncts of superbly rendered music and an eloquent panegyric.

WRIT REFUSED.—The wretched murderer, Christian Berger, who killed Miss Watt, at Germantown, is now nerving himself to meet his fate. He was informed on Saturday that the Supreme Court had refused the writ of error applied for by his counsel. No one expected it would be granted, but it prolonged the prisoner's life by just so many days. The case now awaits the signature of the death-warrant by the Governor. Meanwhile Berger in his cell is ministered to by the Sisters of Charity. He manifests very little external emotion of any nature whatever.

FROM OTHER PORTS.—The schooner *E. & L. Marts* arrived at this port yesterday from Cienfuegos with 370 hhds, 41 tierces sugar, and 136,000 cigars. Also, the schooner *Julia E. Gamage*, from St. Johns, N. B., with 326,000 laths and 60,100 pickets. The schooner *Van Dusen* arrived on Saturday, from Wilmington, N. C., with 290 bbls. rosin, 100 bbls. pitch, 52 bbls. tar, 2 hhds. dried fruit, 70,350 shingles, 5900 feet of lumber, and 100 tons railroad iron.

HOSPITAL CASES.—William Mullen, twenty-seven years old, of Chester, Pa., while stepping upon the platform of a car on the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, had his right arm badly crushed. Amputation was performed at the Hospital. George Coyle, twenty-one years old, residing at No. 1416 Wood street, had two of his fingers crushed between cog-wheels, at Baldwin's locomotive works, on Saturday.

BURGLARY.—The store and dwelling at N. W. corner of Evangelist and Eighth streets, was entered burglariously yesterday morning, and robbed of $180, a gold watch valued at $75, and a check on a New York bank. The thief was seen in the house by one of the inmates, but made his escape with the plunder.

THE EUROPEAN MANIA.—On Saturday, E. W. Latz, C. Burger, Caroline Sheicht, L. Ladner, C. Mann and lady, A. Schwarz, A. Rosenbaum, T. Rosenbaum, and N. Kaercher, all registered from this city, left Bremen and Southampton in the steamship *Hermann*.

NEW RAILROAD.—A new railroad has been projected to run from the Norristown and Philadelphia Railroad, near the Wissahickon, through Plymouth and Centre Square, in Montgomery county, and forming a junction with the North Pennsylvania Railroad at Lansdale.

ECLIPSE.—A total eclipse of the moon will occur on the evening of the 30th inst. It will begin at five minutes past 9 o'clock, will be at its height at twelve minutes past 10, and begin to disappear at fifty-one minutes past 11. It will be visible throughout the United States.

PAYING OLD WARRANTS.—The City Treasurer commenced on Saturday to pay city warrants dated prior to 1864. A large number were paid, and a majority of those receiving the money had been holding the warrants as an investment.

FINES AND PENALTIES.—The following named committing magistrates are the only ones that have paid into the City Treasury fines and penalties received in February: J. R. Massey, $63·60; J. Clouds, $16; L. Godbou, $40; making a total of $118·60.

FATAL OCCURRENCE.—Last evening, John Majory, aged sixty, fell down stairs at the Naval Asylum, and died from the effects of his injuries. He was one of the old tars that our Government so kindly cares for at this excellent institution.

CHANGE OF TIME.—We call attention to the card of the Pennsylvania Railroad, giving time of arrival and departure of trains, according to the new schedule, which went into operation yesterday.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The dwelling-house at the corner of Germantown avenue and Canal streets was slightly damaged by fire, about 12 o'clock, noon, yesterday.

IN TOWN.—His Excellency Governor Curtin arrived in this city on Saturday morning, and during the day was visited by numbers of his friends.

NEWS JOTTINGS.

—The claims of Cincinnati, growing out of the Morgan and Kirby Smith raids, have been at last allowed by the Government.

—The New Hampshire Insane Asylum, at Concord, will probably get about $200,000 from the estate of the late Moody Kent, of Concord, the Asylum being the residuary legatee.

—The New Bedford ship-carpenters are now charging thirty-five cents per hour for their labor. Work upon two ships has been suspended in consequence of this advance.

—Since the war broke out, the Quartermaster's Department at Cincinnati has purchased clothing and equipage to the amount of upward of $80,000,000, at the rate of $2,000,000 per month.

—Foreign papers announce the death of Peter Joseph Lenne, one of the most distinguished horticulturists of Germany, and the founder of the modern German school of landscape gardening.

—Three young women, named Mary Landaker, Louisa Landaker, and Amanda Presler, were frozen to death near Chain Lake Centre, Minnesota, on the night of the 13th ult., while on their way home from a singing school.

—Brown University has one hundred and seventy-six students, eighty-four of whom are professors of religion. One conversion has been made during the past year, and forty-five students are preparing for the ministry.

—The New Orleans papers mention the sale of two large plantations, twenty-two and twenty-six miles above that city, for $125,000. They contain four thousand acres, and produced five hundred and fifty thousand hogsheads of sugar in 1860.

—A California paper says that the culture of raisins promises to become an important feature in the industrial future of California. The Sacramento *Union*, speaking of samples sent to that office, says they are full of saccharine matter, juicy and plump.

—There is a perfect mania prevailing throughout most of the interior towns of Maine on the subject of local lotteries. Schemes embracing farms, mills, spavined horses, cheap watches, brass jewelry, etc., are more plentiful than snowflakes have been this winter.

—It is understood that the officers of the *Kearsarge* were not positive that Semmes surrendered the *Alabama*, and that he was thus a paroled prisoner when captured in arms by Sherman. Had their testimony been conclusive on this point, the precedent established when the officers and crew of the *Mercedita*, which surrendered to a Rebel ram off Charleston, were declared prisoners of war, although not actually captured, would have secured Semmes' conviction for a violation of parole.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31y

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had at the "PROGRAMME OFFICE." No. 431 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock, every evening. 11tf

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THIS (Monday) EVENING, March 12,
GRAND TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT TO
J. L. CARNCROSS, E. F. DIXEY, and R. F. SIMPSON,
MANAGERS OF CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
THE FIRST MINSTREL COMPANY IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

CARD.—The Committee of Arrangements take this opportunity to return their thanks for the many kind offers of professional service tendered them by ladies and gentlemen of the Dramatic and Musical Profession of this city, and regret that they are compelled to decline such gratifying proffers. The programme, as will be seen, is of unusual length and variety, and it was deemed most appropriate, as well as most consonant to the wishes of the public, to have it embrace exclusively the names of the members of the company, that the capabilities of the various artistes in their several roles might the better be evinced and appreciated.

A SPLENDID PROGRAMME of Mirth, Music, Burlesques, and Plantation Scenes, forming in all the MOST VARIED ENTERTAINMENT EVER OFFERED.

NOTICE.—The Chickering Grand Piano used on this occasion is kindly furnished by Mr. WILLIAM DUTTON, Chesnut street.

MONDAY EVENING, March 12, 1866.
PROGRAMME—PART I.

Introductory Overture—"Operatic"—arranged by J. S. Cox. Carncross & Dixey's Minstrels

Opening Chorus—"Crowned with the Tempest"	Full Troupe
Meet me at the Lane	J. L. Carncross
Pleasant Memories	J. A. Palmer
When I was a Little Baby	E. F. Dixey
Come Home Father	J. L. Carncross
The Girl in Blue	Lew Simmons
I'll be True to Thee	J. W. Lamont
Nightingale Polka	Messrs. Cox, Hobbs and Company

Grand Finale—"The Mail Train," "The Start," "All Aboard," "New Brunswick," "Stop for Refreshments," "Off Again," "Newspapers and Gum Drops," "Full Speed," "Cow on the Track,"
TERRIFIC SMASH UP!
PART II.—VARIETIES.
BURLESQUE GERMANIA CONCERT.

Conductor	Harry Lehr
Overture—"Turk in Italian"	Orchestra
"Il Brindisi"	Mad'lle Palmerino
Picco Solo	Herr Hobbs
Big Horn Obligate	Mons. Lamont
Cornet Solo	Wm. Ewars
Solo—"Penny Trumpet"	Signor Dixey
Finale—"Fly by Night"	Orchestra

DOUBLE CLOG HORNPIPE, Masters Joseph and Eddie.
THE THREE GRACES. Harry Lehr, Lew Simmons, and E. F. Dixey.

Favorite Ballad	J. L. Carncross
Original Stump Speech	Lew Simmons

HAUNTED HOUSE.

Jimpty, a Skeptic	Harry Lehr
George, a Medium	J. L. Carncross
Boehm Flute Solo	J. S. Cox

YOUNG SCAMP.

Mr Williams	J. Lamont
Schemmerhorn	Lew Simmons
The Young Scamp	Master Joseph

THE BIG BUG. E. F. Dixey and E. N. Slocum.
THE NERVE. Masters Joseph and Eddie.
Concluding with the great burlesque, LA COTERIE BAL MASQUE.

Brig.-Gen. Grissley, Manager	J. L. Carncross
Peter Fable the Doorkeeper	Lewis Simmons
Adelphus Beerial, the Musician	J. A. Palmer
Romeo and Juliet	Master Joseph and Eddie
Miss Fanny Dewdrop	Charles Villiers
Mrs McGittigan	Robert Frazer
Billy Doughboy	Harry Lehr
Hamlet	E. N. Slocum
Rag Picker	E. F. Dixey
Col. Musket	Charles Stevens
Richard III	E. N. Slocum
Newsboy	Master Joseph
Mose and Lize	Gibbons and Stevens

Grand Finale, COTERIE WALK-AROUND, By the entire Company.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

William Meeser.	E. J. Hincken,
E. W. C. Greene,	P. E. Abel,
Charles H. Graffen.	H. R. Hellier. 1t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM E. SINN .... Resident Manager
MONDAY EVENING, March 12,
Doors open at 6·45. Curtain rises at 7·45
First night of a startling and powerful Local, Moral, and Emotional Drama,
THE FIREMEN OF PHILADELPHIA,
Firemen of Philadelphia,
Firemen of Philadelphia,
Firemen of Philadelphia,
with new local scenery by R. Smith, among which may be found
A VIEW OF THE STATE HOUSE.
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.
FIRE IN THIRD STREET, NEAR VINE.
GRAND TABLEAUX OF THE CITY FIRE COMPANIES,
with their Hose Carriages, Steam Engines, Equipments, etc.
This piece will be cast to the FULL STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.
The performance will conclude with NURSERY CHICKWEED.
TUESDAY, MARCH 13, AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
GRAND RELIEF BENEFIT TO THE DISABLED FIREMEN.
WEDNESDAY, March 14, BENEFIT OF MR. W. LENNOX.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 16, BENEFIT OF MR. GEORGE H. CLARKE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 17.
NINETY NINTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
And only Day Performance of FIREMEN OF PHILADELPHIA.
In active preparation, CARTOUCHE and THE STOLEN JEWELS.
Admission to Matinee 30 cents; Children 25 Cents.
Doors open at 1·15; Curtain rises at 2·15.
Evening Admission, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THE GRAND RELIEF BENEFIT
THE GRAND RELIEF BENEFIT
THE GRAND RELIEF BENEFIT
THE GRAND RELIEF BENEFIT
THE GRAND RELIEF BENEFIT
TO THE DISABLED FIREMEN,
TENDERED BY MESSRS. GROVER & SINN,
Will take place on the AFTERNOON AND EVENING OF TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1866.
At the Matinee an immense bill will be offered, consisting of T. S. Arthur's great moral Drama, TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR ROOM, And the laughable Farce, NURSERY CHICKWEED.
The Management take great pleasure in announcing that they are in receipt of a letter from the company attaches, indorsing their action relative to this benefit and volunteering their services for the Matinee performance. This letter is signed by EVERY MEMBER OF THE CHESNUT STREET COMPANY, THE LEADER AND ENTIRE ORCHESTRA. The Machinists and Stage Carpenters, Scenic Artists, Property Men, Doorkeepers, Ushers, Treasurer, Gasmen, and Supernumeraries.
Doors open at 1; performance commences at 2 o'clock.
IN THE EVENING, Will be presented a three act local Drama, THE FIREMEN OF PHILADELPHIA, AND NURSERY CHICKWEED. 3 12 2t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
EXTRAORDINARY!
Engagement, at vast pecuniary outlay, of the world-renowned MR. AND MRS. CHARLES KEAN, which will be their only performances in Philadelphia prior to their retirement forever from the stage. These classic artists will be powerfully sustained by Mr. CATHCART, Mr. GEORGE EVERETT, and Miss CHAPMAN, from the London Theatres, and the entire Walnut Street Company.
MONDAY—HENRY VII and JEALOUS WIFE.
TUESDAY—MERCHANT OF VENICE.
WEDNESDAY—LOUIS XI.
THURSDAY—HAMLET.
FRIDAY—THE STRANGER and WONDER.
PRICES DURING THE KEAN NIGHTS—Family Circle, 25 Cents; Dress Circle 50 Cents; Secured Chairs in Dress Circle 75 Cents; Orchestra Circle, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1·50; Orchestra Boxes, $8; Private Boxes, $12.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
REVIVAL OF THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.
POSITIVELY LAST FIVE NIGHTS OF MR. CHANFRAU,
aided by OLIVE LOGAN and C. T. PARSLOE.
MONDAY EVENING, March 12,
Boucicault's great drama of THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.

Badger	Mr. CHANFRAU
Alida	OLIVE LOGAN
Bob, the Bootblack (with Banjo Solo and Jig).	C. T. PARSLOE
Lucy Fairweather	Miss E. Price
Mr. Puffy	Stuart Robson

For Scenery, Incidents, etc., see Bills.
TUESDAY—BENEFIT OF W. A. MOORE.
FRIDAY—CHANFRAU'S LAST BENEFIT.
Seats secured six days in advance.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
NEW ATTRACTIONS.
Engagement of the celebrated FOWLER SISTERS, four in number the most beautiful and attractive danseuses in America.
EVERY EVENING, AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
SPLENDID BALLETS, BRILLIANT COMEDIES, Laughable Burlesques, Humorous Farces, Amusements of all nations combined.

SCITAMORHCYLOP.
IRELAND.
with the Voyage Home to New York
PAINTED ON 26,000 FEET OF CANVASS,
FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY,
AT NATIONAL HALL,
MARKET Street, above Twelfth,
Commencing MONDAY, March 12.
THE CABLE JUBILEE, "NEW YORK ILLUMINATED,"
AND THE CELEBRATED "BURNING SHIP,"
given with each entertainment.
ADMISSION reduced to .... 25 CENTS
Performance at 8 o'clock P. M.
Matinee, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Scholars admitted to Matinee for 10 cents.
Doors open at 2 and 7 P. M. 3 7 6t

COSTUMES! COSTUMES!
A splendid assortment of
COSTUMES AND PROPERTIES,
FOR MASQUERADES,
Are offered to the attention of the bal-going public at this gay and festive season, at the
COSTUMERY,
Of twenty-five years' establishment,
No. 917 RACE STREET, North Side.
Every effort will be made to please the taste of those who attend the Carnival Balls of the Season.
W. C. DESMOND,
2 20 1m No. 917 RACE Street.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16 3m

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of CHRIST REJECTED still on exhibition. 1 1

HYDE'S PATENT
AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING
COFFEE BROWNER,
FOR HOTELS, GROCERS, HOSPITALS,
Military Barracks, and all other establishments using quantities of Coffee
By this Machine the Coffee is SWEATED brown, instead of being BURNED brown, thereby saving from 40 to 50 per cent. more AROMA than when done in the usual way.
A PATENT TESTER is attached, which enables the operator to see when the Coffee is done Brown.
CAN BE CHANGED IN A MOMENT INTO A FRANKLIN OR AIR-TIGHT STOVE FOR HEATING PURPOSES.
They work like a charm, ALWAYS giving entire SATISFACTION.
For particulars call or send for a circular, which contains testimonials from many of the
United States Hospitals,
First-class Hotels,
and Grocers
Now having them in use. Also,
HYDE'S PATENT
AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING
FAMILY COFFEE BROWNER,
On the same principle, being in the form of a STOVE COVER. Will suit any STOVE or RANGE.
The Coffee is browned PERFECTLY UNIFORM in a FEW MINUTES' TIME.
ONE POUND BROWNED in this Machine has about the SAME STRENGTH as two roasted in the usual way, BESIDES giving the Coffee in ALL ITS PURITY and FRAGRANCE.
For sale by
HARDWARE, HOUSE-FURNISHING, AND STOVE STORES GENERALLY.
MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY
HYDE & TINGLEY,
No. 1505 Pennsylvania Avenue,
2 13 1mo PHILADELPHIA

SHIPPING.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS,"
"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."
Steam to LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS .... $90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE $30
THE PAID CERTIFICATES issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates, from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to W. A. HAMILL, Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE,"
1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FLAGS, FIREWORKS, &c.

T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC.,
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc
MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut
5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

RAILROAD LINES.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond, as follows:—
MAIL TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6·45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5·45 P. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5·26 P. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN.
Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6·05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6·00 A. M.
Leave Lynchburg at 6·30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6·10 A. M.
Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.
First-class sleeping cars will be attached to the night trains.
The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.
Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington and Alexandria.
W. H. McCAFFERTY,
2 16 General Superintendent

AT QUEEN'S NEWS STAND, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
ALL THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS,
MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS, Etc.,
May be obtained at current rates. 2 12

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, AND NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING MAIL.
At 8·00 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc., etc.
This train connects at READING with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad train for Columbia, etc., and with Catawissa Railroad train for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, etc.
READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arrives in Philadelphia at 9·35 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M., arrives in Reading at 7·20 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7·25 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·30 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·20 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1·40 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 7·05 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·35 A. M., and Harrisburg at 9·00 P. M.
Market train with a Passenger car attached leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations; leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downington at 12·30 P. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downington at 7·05 A. M. and 1·00 Noon.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9·00 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 10 A. M., and 1·48 P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without charge.
Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 1·40 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·00 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7·35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·00 A. M. and 6·00 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
The following tickets are obtained only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.
COMMUTATION TICKETS.
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS.
Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS.
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half-fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS.
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS.
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6·00 P. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.
MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M. and for all principal Stations only at 2·15 P. M. 8 15

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's lines
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK
and way places, from Walnut street wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3·00
At 2 P. M. via Camden and Amboy Express	2·25
At 12 M. (noon) and 8 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger)	2·25
At 6 and 11·30 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st class ticket	2·25
2d Class Ticket	1 50

At 6 and 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton and Vincentown; at 6 A. M., and 2 P. M., for Freehold.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.
LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—
At 11·15 A. M., 4·30 and 6·45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express .... $3·00
At 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express .... 2·25
The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.
At 7·30 and 11·15 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5 and 6·45 P. M., and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.
At 7 A. M., 10·50, 3, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.
BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.
For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes.
Two through trains daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot as follows:—
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Will leave from foot of Cortland street
At 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden.
At 7 and 10 A. M., 6 P. M. and 12 Night, via Jersey City and Kensington.
From Pier No. 1 North river, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.
At 12 M. 3 and 6 P. M. (Freight and Passenger), via Amboy and Camden.
March 12, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Daily, except Sundays
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1865.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and all Stations on West Jersey and Salem Railroads, at 9 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
For Millville and all intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
For Cape May and intermediate Stations at 9 A. M. to Millville, connecting with Freight Train Passenger Car attached for Cape May, due 3·45 P. M., and 3 P. M. through Passenger due 8 P. M.
For Glassboro and intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M., and 3·30 P. M.
For Woodbury, Gloucester, etc. at 9 A. M., 3, 3·30 and 5·30 P. M.
Freight train will leave Philadelphia from Sandford's wharf, at 10 A. M., and Camden at 12 M.
J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.
THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY will attend to all the usual branches of express business, receive, deliver, and forward through other responsible Express Companies, to all parts of the country, any article intrusted to them.
A Special Messenger accompanies each through train. Office, No. 5 Walnut street 9 16 9m

1865.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.
This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased and it is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train 1·00 P. M.
" " Erie Express Train, 11·10 A. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail Train, 7·20 P. M.
" " Erie Express Train, 7·20 A. M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express Trains without change, both ways, between Philadelphia and Erie.
NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 6·00 P. M., arrive at Erie at 3·37 A. M.
Leave Erie at 1·55 P. M., arrive at New York 1·15 P. M.
No change of cars between Erie and New York.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.
For information respecting passenger business, apply at THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia.
And for freight business of the Company's Agents—S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent, N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
JOS. D. POTTS, General Manager, Williamsport.
ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
Commencing MONDAY, March 12, 1866. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—
Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Delaware Railroad Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Salisbury, Milford, and intermediate stations.
Way Mail Train at 9·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, and all regular stations between Wilmington and Baltimore
Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.
Express Train at 2·45 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11·00 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.
Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11·45 A. M. train.
WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,
Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington:—
Leave Philadelphia at 8·15, 11·15 A. M., 3·30, 5·30, and 11·30 P. M. The 3·30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations
Leave Wilmington 7·00, 8·15, and 9·30 A. M., 3·00 and 5·00 P. M.
Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 8·15 A. M., 3·30 and 5·30 P. M.
THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE
Leave Wilmington at 12 M., 4·30, and 10 P. M.
CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 8·11, 8·38, and 10·14 A. M., 12·37, 3·43, 5·01, 5·44, and 10·36 P. M.
FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 8·30 A. M. Way Mail; 9·20 A. M., Express; 1·10 P. M., Express; 6·35 P. M., Express; 6·50 P. M., Express.
TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.
Leave Chester at 4·49 and 9·52 A. M., and 3·23 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5·23 and 10·33 A. M., and 4 P. M.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
Express Train at 4·15 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express 11·00 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.
Accommodation Train at 11·30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.
BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore at 8·50 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia, and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore), and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.
A special train will leave Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate Stations at 6·30 P. M.
Freight Trains, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·30 P. M. Leave Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate Stations at 4·45 P. M.
3 12 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.
On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of the Evening Trains.
Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 10·00 "
Fast Line	at 12·00 M.
Parkesburg	at 1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2·30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00 "
Paoli Train, No. 2	at 5·30 "
Erie Mail*	at 9·00 "
Philadelphia Express†	at 11·10 "

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express‡	at 1·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express‡	at 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 8·20 "
Parkesburg	at 9·00 "
Lancaster Train	at 12·30 P. M.
Fast Line	at 1·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at 4·40 "
Day Express	at 5·50 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·10 "

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday.
All other Trains daily, except Sunday.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owners, unless taken by special contract.
TICKET OFFICES
Have been opened at No. 631 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel, and Girard House, where Tickets may be procured to all important points in Pennsylvania, as well as the West, Northwest and Southwest; and all particulars given as to time and connections by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.
The Ticket Office at West Philadelphia will be continued as heretofore, where all information respecting routes, as well as Tickets, can be had on application to THOMAS H. PARKE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.
An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK,
3 12 No. 137 DOCK Street.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.
For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.
At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.
At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.
At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Danville and Williamsport.
For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.
White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 10·02 A. M., and 6·15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6·30 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6·10 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10·30 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.
6 5 ELLIS CLARK, Agent

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. Increased despatch.
THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 5 o'clock P. M., daily (Sundays excepted).
Freight must be delivered before 4½ P. M., to be forwarded the same day. Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.
Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington; the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.
The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.
The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad
A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given. Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of Live Stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two car-loads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1 North river, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
11 1 No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, November 1st, 1865, until further Notice.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¾, 6¾, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6, and 8 P. M.
The 5½ P. M. train will stop at School Lane Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., and 5 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¾, 6¾, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6½, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½, A. M., 2, 5, 8½ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, and 7 P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 5½, and 8 P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1866.

French Atrocities in Mexico.

It will be remembered that before MAXIMILIAN went to Mexico to assume supreme authority there, he and his allies tried to make the world believe that he was going to relieve the Mexican people from a state of intolerable anarchy, and at their invitation. In order to anticipate any possible question of the solidity of this pretension, especially by the United States, a Mexican delegation waited upon him in Europe, and assured him in addresses, afterwards published, that they were commissioned by a competent number of their countrymen to express their desire to change the constitution of their Government from that of a republic to a monarchy, and to tender to him the position of imperial head of the administration. In all this there was a well-studied bit of diplomatic cunning. The right of a people to freely alter their political institutions, and substitute others deemed more suitable to their condition, and likely to promote their social happiness, is very generally recognized by all civilized nations, and is expressly avowed in our own Declaration of Independence. If, therefore, it could be established that the present Government in Mexico, or what is claimed to be the Government, is the result of the voluntary choice of a majority of the Mexican people, manifested in some regular and authoritative manner, no foreign power would be justified in interfering in the matter.

It has, however, long been sufficiently apparent that MAXIMILIAN'S rule is a flagrant usurpation, which has been steadily resisted by the Liberalists in that unhappy country up to this time; and that France and Austria are employing their military power to destroy a sister republic immediately adjoining the United States, and whose people have continually appealed to us to aid them in their efforts to defend and preserve their civil liberties and national independence. There can be no doubt that this Government, under the actual circumstances of the case, has a clear right, on every principle of law, policy, and humanity, to intervene in these Mexican troubles; and it is more than probable that the European powers are somewhat amazed to find that we are permitting that to be done, right on our own borders, which we long ago declared, in the enunciation of what is known as the "Monroe doctrine," should not be done with our consent anywhere on this continent. While, however, the Washington Administration was engaged in putting down a formidable Rebellion at home, it was not altogether convenient to interfere in behalf of Mexico, nor are our internal affairs even yet so completely and permanently settled as to make it expedient for us to rush with unnecessary impatience into a foreign war.

Nevertheless, if we mean to help Mexico in her struggle at all, the execution of that purpose cannot safely be much longer delayed. We want no stronger evidence not only that the Austro-French alliance are waging in Mexico a war of subjugation, but are waging it also with a barbarity that is violative of all the rules of Christian warfare, is needed than the news now reaching this country from the scene of the conflict. A private letter just received from an American citizen of high intelligence and respectability, now in Mexico, and from which we are allowed to make the following extract, says:—"This country is getting rapidly into a most horrible state. The French have taught this people how to be savage, and to disregard human life entirely. The daily sight of scores of Liberals led out to be shot; the torture to which they are subjected before execution; and the absolute disregard to all considerations of justice or humanity, are circumstances that are rapidly producing their legitimate effect on all classes, destroying in them those amiable and humane qualities which ever distinguished the Mexican race, and which even made their civil contests comparatively bloodless. Times are sadly changed within two years. The Mexican of to-day scarcely at all resembles the Mexican I knew three years ago. Guerrillas formerly summoned to surrender before firing. Now they have adopted the French plan of butchering first, and inquiring afterwards. You have read the account of the taking of Bagdad. Compared with what passes here, that was civilized warfare. I am excessively anxious and impatient to be off."

The above is fully confirmed by a correspondent of a New York contemporary, who in a late letter says:—

"If the country is to be given up peaceably, how happened it that the French military commander permitted liberal Mexicans to be driven like beasts, bound with pieces of rope, through the streets of Vera Cruz but a few days past, and at the same time that they were guarded by soldiers in the French service, carrying arms with fixed bayonets and loaded? The Mexicans were bound with cords, not particularly to prevent them from escaping, but as a mark of disgrace. The object in binding them and driving them through the streets was to hold the natives of Liberal propensities under the terror of being eventually reduced to the same situation. Immediately afterwards these men were sentenced to be shot, their crime being that two of the party were taken while trying to capture a railroad train, being soldiers in the Liberal army, and that the rest were members of a Liberal armed force of the regular republican army. Civilized nations hurry off missionaries to the Feejee Islands to try and convert the savages there, but they had better first send their missionaries to this part, and to the court of MAXIMILIAN, to convert the savages in Mexico."

Testimony of this kind is enough to provoke the earnest protest of every just and humane people in the world; and this nation will be eternally disgraced if it much longer sits still, and sanctions by its inaction, an attempt to fasten the yoke of despotism on the necks of a free people by such an exercise of military force as is positively shocking to the sensibilities of this enlightened age. And these atrocities are practised, too, under the direct auspices and by the troops of two foreign monarchies whose ministers are resident at Washington, in order to maintain and establish in Mexico a revolutionary authority which the United States have thus far refused to acknowledge.

Surely it is nearly time that Congress and the Executive were taking some decided steps to interpose in defense of popular government in Mexico, and rescue its abused and oppressed people from outrages that are unknown to legitimate warfare. The "Monroe doctrine," again reaffirmed by the late Republican Convention at Harrisburg, certainly commands the approbation of the whole American; people and if ever there was a case clearly and urgently calling for its vigorous and complete vindication by the United States, that case is indisputably presented in the existing condition of the Mexican Republic.

The Reception of Mr. Bancroft's Oration Abroad.

By the last steamer from Europe we have the utterances of the London *Times* on the eulogistic oration of Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT. At the tone adopted by the leading organ of British sentiment we cannot express the least indignation or surprise. Our own opinion of the address we freely stated on the day of its delivery. It was anything but a eulogy on the life and character of Mr. LINCOLN. The speaker exposed himself to the just criticism of foreign and home journals by the desultory character of his harangue and the over comprehensiveness of his plan of action. We cannot be either astonished or offended when the *Times* pertinently asks, "What had the tenure of land in Great Britain, or the occupation by this country of the Asiatic forts, to do with the birthday of Mr. LINCOLN?" If it suited Mr. BANCROFT to expose so salient a point for attack, it does not behoove us to be angry when an enemy selects that as the point of assault.

Again, in regard to the tone adopted by the speaker in his criticisms on England, that great organ of English nationality only speaks with justice. It sneers at the "taste which could invite a British minister and his suite in order to inflict on them a coarse invective;" and says with frankness, "We can well understand that there are many among the Americans themselves who were shocked by such indecency." While we do not take the least offense or express the least surprise at the editorial of the *Times*, for no other course was with honor open to it, yet at the same time we would call attention to a grave wrong it has done our people in asserting that the British Minister was invited only to be insulted. The manner in which such invitation was issued precluded such a supposition. A committee of the two Houses of Congress had the matter in charge. They knew nothing of the contents of the address to be delivered, nor were they aware of any intended attack on foreign powers. In fact, the character of the address naturally led them to think that only a biographical eulogy of the late President was intended. They therefore requested the attendance of all the foreign legations. Even had they known of the forthcoming attack on Great Britain, they could not have acted otherwise than they did. What an insult it would have been esteemed for the ministers of the various European powers to be invited, and the representative of Great Britain omitted! We think, therefore, had the *Times* taken this into consideration, it would not have asserted that Sir F. BRUCE was invited in order to be grossly insulted. We cannot, however, see any cause for indignation at the *Times'* article. It is but the offended utterance of an insulted nation, and however just the castigation inflicted might be, it would have been dishonorable had it received it other than it did.

MALLORY RELEASED.—On Friday afternoon, in accordance with orders from Washington, S. R. MALLORY, ex-Secretary of the Confederate Navy, was released from Fort Lafayette. He has been in failing health for some time, and it is understood that he was released in consequence of representations by physicians that a prolonged confinement would prove fatal. He will join his family, which has been residing for some time in Connecticut.

Mr. MALLORY'S public career has been a comparatively short, and by no means particularly brilliant one. Entering the United States Senate in 1851, he held for ten years the seat of Senator from Florida, and at the outbreak of the Rebellion identified himself with the Rebel cause, and become its Secretary of the Navy. We do not know how much is due to him of the millions of dollars wasted and hundreds of vessels destroyed by privateers; but, as the privateers generally sailed with some instructions, it is not unlikely that his agency in the matter was confined to signing letters of marque and endeavoring to protect from the gallows those whom it could legally claim as its own. We hope that he has learned wisdom in solitude, and will come out of his prison a loyal and wiser man. Mr. MALLORY is the last of all the State captives confined within the walls of Fort Lafayette.

Only a few State prisoners now remain confined, and these will probably be soon disposed of, either by trial or pardon. Of all the mighty host so recently engaged in the most gigantic and causeless Rebellion in history, none but JEFFERSON DAVIS, CLEMENT C. CLAY, and a few of better note, personally suffer for their crimes. If our Government is not the strongest, it is certainly the most merciful in the world.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

METHODIST PROSPERITY IN NEW JERSEY.

The Methodist Churches in New Jersey are paying off their debts at such rates as these:—Keyport, $2200; Centreville, $1450; Squan Village, $600, etc. The Willow Grove and Vineland charge has just spent $35,000 in church building and improvements. The missionary collection at Bordentown is $1000. Members are added to the churches—over sixty in Clinton Church, over hundred in Vineland, one hundred at Waterford, etc.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

At the last meeting of the managers of the Bible Society, an earnest discussion took place on the application of the English Bible Society for a set of plates for the Arabic Bible now being electrotyped by the Bible House. Some alterations were proposed in deference to English ideas, but it was resolved that the plates should not be altered. The question whether the English Society should pay for the plates, and if so, how much, the bare additional cost of the plates, or an equal share of the preparatory expense, was settled in a generous and national way, by a hearty vote to make the plates a fraternal gift to the old country.

MISSION AMONG THE INDIANS OF HUDSON'S BAY.

Rev. James Horden, of the Church Missionary Society, has returned home to England after laboring fourteen years among the Indians on the shores of James Bay. When he first went among them they were a poor debased people, not one being able to read; now there is scarcely a family of Indians connected with his station at Moose Fort, of whom some one or more are not now able to read. In some families the whole are able to read fluently and write neatly. There are about one hundred and twenty altogether who can speak English. Mr. Horden relates the circumstances of several recent happy deaths among them, and their dying testimony to the good done by the gospel.

EFFECT OF THE LAW OF CIVIL MARRIAGE IN ITALY.

An interesting case has occurred at Naples, in connection with the new law of civil marriage. A priest recently presented himself at the office of the Civil Registrar, provided with all the papers necessary for marriage, and wishing to be united to a Neapolitan lady. The case was referred to a higher court, and it was decided that as the civil code neither explicitly nor implicitly made any restriction as regarded persons bound by ecclesiastical vows, the priest had a right to marry like any other citizen. Accordingly Pasquale de Francesco was married on the 29th of January last.

HEBREW BIBLE SOCIETY.

Mr. Bliss, the commissioner of the American Bible Society for the Turkish empire, in a recent letter from Constantinople, relates the following instructive incident:—

"A Jewish rabbi of Nicodemia seeing, some time since, that the young men of his flock were inclined to spend their Sabbath (Saturday) wandering about the town, idling away their time, and in danger from such dissipation, proposed to them to come to his house and study the Old Testament. His proposal was acceded to, and they now meet every Saturday for this purpose, using the present edition of the Hebrew Spanish Old Testament. He proposed that each young man bring two cents a week, and deposit them in a box, to be used in the purchase of the Bible for the poor. This was also acceded to. Hence arises a Jewish Bible Association in Nicomedia."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HON. W. D. KELLEY

Will deliver the NINTH LECTURE of the Course, before the

Social, Civil, and Statistical Association,

THURSDAY EVENING, March 15,

AT CONCERT HALL. SUBJECT:

"The Dangers and Duty of the Hour."

The Black Swan will sing before and after the Lecture. Tickets 35 cents, to be had of T. B. Pugh, Sixth and Chesnut, and at the door

Doors open at 7. Begin at 8. 3 12 4t*

NORTH AMERICAN MINING COMPANY.

Office, No. 327 WALNUT Street,

(SECOND FLOOR)

100,000 Shares, Capital Stock.

Par Value.....$10 00

This Company owns in fee simple several valuable Silver Mines in Nevada.

50,000 Shares for Working Capital.

25,000 to be Sold in 25 Lots at $5000 Each.

Subscriptions received at the office until March 14.

BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTORS.

2 21 18t] T. S. EMERY, Treasurer.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will deliver his great Lecture on the above interesting subject on THURSDAY EVENING, March 22, under the auspices of the

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Tickets, with *reserved* seats, in Parquette, Parquette Circle, and Balcony.....75 cents
Orchestra Stalls and Stage.....75 cents
Family Circle, reserved.....50 cents
Amphitheatre.....25 cents

The sale of Tickets will commence on Wednesday, 14th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. The north half of the house at ASHMEAD & EVANS', No. 724 Chesnut street, and the *south* half at J. S. CLAXTON'S, No. 606 Chesnut street. 3 10

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION LECTURES.

March 22—Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. Subject—RECONSTRUCTION.
March 26—JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq. Subject—HABIT.
March 29—JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq. Subject—TEMPERANCE. 3 10 10t

OFFICE OF THE ROYAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5, 1866.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Royal Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 324 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on MONDAY, the 2d day of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, to act upon a proposition to reduce the Capital Stock to two hundred thousand dollars.

A. B. LINDERMAN,
ISAAC BARTON,
WILLIAM SMITH,
C. C. KNIGHT,
W. H. ELY,
} Directors.

JOHN GALLAGHER, Jr., Secretary. 3 7 wfm 11t

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE PRESIDENT and Managers of The PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT on the Capital Stock payable, clear of taxes, on and after the 2d of April next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 29th inst., and remain closed until the 2d of April.

March 8, 1866 A. E. DOUGHERTY, 3 9 mw 10t Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Ashburton Coal Company, for the election of Five Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of general business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 32 PINE Street, Room No. 10, on the 19th day of March, at 12 noon, and at the Continental Hotel, corner of NINTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, on the 13th day of March inst., at 7 P. M.

1t CHARLES A. BERRIAN, Secretary.

POST-OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA., March 8, 1866.

On and after MONDAY next, 12th inst., mails for offices on PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD, SUNBURY, WILLIAMSPORT, LOCKHAVEN, JERSEY SHORE, WARREN and ERIE, will be closed at this office at 7:30 o'clock P. M., in place of 8 P. M., as at present.

MORNING MAIL to ERIE will be discontinued on and after same date. C. A. WALBORN, 3 9 3t Postmaster.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 MAIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 5 6m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PROFESSOR MARK BAILEY, OF YALE COLLEGE,

The accomplished Elocutionist, has consented, by request of special friends, to give one

READING,

AT CONCERT HALL,

On TUESDAY EVENING, March 13.

Tickets 50 cents. For sale at T. B. Pugh's Bookstore S. W. corner Sixth and Chesnut streets. 3 7 6t*

A MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF ROXBOROUGH AND VICINITY will be held at LYCEUM HALL, ROXBOROUGH, Twenty-first Ward, on THURSDAY EVENING, 15th instant, to devise means for immediately commencing the "Wissahickon, Roxborough, and Plymouth Railroad."

By order of the Board of Commissioners. 3 10 3

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE—PHILADELPHIA, February 24, 1866.

To Hotel-keepers, Restaurants, and others desirous of selling liquors by less measure than one quart. Applicants will apply at this office, as provided by act of Assembly approved April 20, 1858, commencing on THURSDAY, March 1, 1866.

PHILIP HAMILTON,
THOMAS DICKSON,
JOHN GIVEN,
} City Commissioners.

2 26

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

March 5, 1866.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 15th instant.

3 6 10t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3 5

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Nineteenth Edition of their

FOUR LECTURES,

entitled—

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,

7 17 1y No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND REMEDY!—

DR. J. W. POLAND'S

WHITE PINE COMPOUND

Is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.

THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND CURES

Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally.

It is a Remarkable Remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel, and other complaints.

Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is pleasant, safe, and sure.

Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine generally.

GEORGE W. SWETT, M. D., Proprietor,

1 22 mw 3m BOSTON, Mass.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

THE FIRE IN CHESNUT STREET

Letter from Wells, Fargo & Co.

$10,000 SAVED IN HERRING'S PATENT SAFE.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1866.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.—Gentlemen:—We have just opened our Safe, one of your manufacture, which passed through the destructive fire in Chesnut street last night. The Safe was in our office, No. 607, which building was entirely destroyed. The Safe was in a warm place, as you may well suppose, and was *red hot* when taken out of the embers. We are well satisfied with the result of this trial, and find our books, papers and some ten thousand dollars in money almost as perfect as when put in the Safe. Nothing is injured, if we except the leather bindings of the books, which are steamed; the money and papers are as good as ever.

Truly yours,

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

Per J. H. COOK, Agent.

The above Safe can be seen at our store.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

3 10 1m No. 629 CHESNUT Street.

NEW YORK ACCIDENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOR INSURING AGAINST

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.

Capital, - - - $250,000

President, WILLIAM A. BAYLEY.
Secretary, EDWARD GREENE.

INDUCEMENTS.

The rates of premium are very low

The plan is so simple that any one can comprehend all its workings.

No Medical Examination is Required.

And those who have been rejected by Life Companies in consequence of hereditary or other disease, can effect insurance in this Company at a very small cost.

No better or more satisfactory use can be made of so small a sum.

POLICIES ISSUED BY

LANCASTER & GASKILL,

N. W. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.,

3 10rp GENERAL AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

FINE OPERA GLASSES.

A VERY LARGE VARIETY.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

1 1 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

FOR SALE,

EIGHT STEAM PROPELLER TUGS.

1 30x26-inch Cylinder, Low Pressure.
2 26x26-inch Cylinder, Low Pressure.
1 24x27 inch Cylinder, Low Pressure.
4 20x20-inch Cylinder, High Pressure.

For further particulars, apply to

S. & J. M. FLANAGAN,

3 9 6t No. 304 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

CARD.

We beg to inform our Customers, and the Public Generally, that

Anticipating a Fall in Prices,

ON ACCOUNT OF THE

EXCESSIVE IMPORTATIONS,

AND

DECLINE IN GOLD,

WE HAVE MADE

IMPORTANT CONCESSIONS

In Many Parts of our Stock,

AND HAVE

MARKED THE GOODS AT SUCH PRICES

AS WILL PLACE THEM

BEYOND COMPETITION

AND

INSURE THEIR SALE.

We respectfully solicit an inspection of our Goods, as

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

Are offered to purchasers.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,

Successors to Thomas W. Evans & Co.,

[3 12 3t4p

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS'

Fifth Great Sale of Valuable Foreign and American Oil Paintings. The entire Importation of James S. Earle & Sons, selected in the studios of the best European Artists, by Mr. James S. Earle, in the fall of 1865, will be sold at Auction, in the Eastern Galleries of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, on TUESDAY, March 27, and WEDNESDAY, March 28.

B. SCOTT, Jr.,

3 12 14t AUCTIONEER.

NOTICE.

JAMES, KENT, SANTEE & CO.

Beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and customers that they will be ready to

RESUME THEIR BUSINESS

ON MONDAY NEXT,

MARCH 12, 1866,

AT THEIR OLD STAND,

[3 6 10t

Nos. 239 and 241 N. THIRD Street.

"GLEN ECHO MILLS,"

GERMANTOWN, PA.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS, Etc.

WAREHOUSE,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE,

Philadelphia.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

[3 6 3mrp

No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.

PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

TARTAN GOODS,

SCOTCH PLAID GOODS.

A fine assortment of Papier Mache Work Tables, Writing Desks, Inkstands, and Scotch Plaid Goods, just received per the steamer "St. George," too late for Christmas sales, suitable for Bridal Gifts, etc., will be sold low.

ISAAC TOWNSEND,

House Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,

No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

1 2 Below Tenth street.

AT THE LATE GRAND TRIAL OF SEWING MACHINES THE WILLCOX & GIBBS GAINED the Highest Premium.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.

No. 720 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

AT THE LATE "GRAND TRIAL" OF SEWING MACHINES, THE WILLCOX & GIBBS fully sustained THIRTY-FIVE Distinct Points OF SUPERIORITY.

GROVER & BAKER'S IMPROVED SHUTTLE OR "LOCK" STITCH SEWING MACHINES. No. 1 and No. 9 for Tailors, Shoemakers, Saddlers, etc. No. 730 Chesnut street Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg

WHAT 25 CENTS WILL DO!

NO. 602 CHESNUT STREET.
NO. 602 CHESNUT STREET.
25 CENTS. 25 CENTS.
NO. 602 CHESNUT STREET.

A. J. HOYTS,
A. J. HOYTS,
25 *CENTS.* 25 *CENTS.*
A. J. HOYTS,

GREAT SALE OF RICH JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS.

A NEW FEATURE. 25 CENTS.
A NEW FEATURE.
25 CENTS. NOTHING LIKE IT
NOTHING LIKE IT.

The entire stock of a first-class Jeweller and Fancy Goods Dealer, to be closed out to make room for the "Ledger" Office.

ONLY ONE ARTICLE 25 CENTS.
ONLY ONE ARTICLE
25 CENTS. SOLD AT A TIME.
SOLD AT A TIME.

Better than any Gift Sale.
GIFT SALE.
GIFT SALE. 25 CENTS.
GIFT SALE.

25 CENTS TWENTY FIVE CENTS
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

And One Dollar is all that is asked per article, no matter of what value it may be. By this method you may get

A GOLD WATCH
A GOLD WATCH
FOR ONE DOLLAR.
FOR ONE DOLLAR.

A Silver Watch, a Silver plated Tea Set, a Silver Coffee Urn, a silver-plated Goblet, Castor, Ice Pitcher, Butter Dish, Set of Forks or Spoons one dollar. Rich Jewelry, of all the latest and most improved patterns; Opera Glasses, Fans, Table and Pocket Cutlery, besides a great variety of other goods. All to be disposed of on a new plan of sale at a price as enshing to everybody.

Included in this lot may be found a great variety of articles, such as Stationery Envelopes, Ink, Pens, Needles, Pins, Hair Nets, Ladies' Belt Buckles, Tooth Brushes, Pocket Books, Combs, Fancy Goods and Perfumery, Packages of Paper Collars, Neck Ties, Engravings, etc. etc. These goods can be purchased at 25 cents per article, according to the following terms:—

First. Our patrons are required to select from the 25 cent list such an article or articles as they may desire, for which they give the price (twenty-five cents per article) which in many instances is lower than that of the wholesale dealers. Second. Immediately after concluding this purchase, a registered certificate or order will be given, free of charge, naming an article in the $1 list, that can be had upon the payment of one dollar. The article so specified will then be shown, and the correct information as to its use and quality will be given. Third. It is then left optional whether the holder of the certificate pays the dollar and takes the article or not. Nothing is paid for until you know what you get.

Special attention is called to the fact that in no case can the slightest deviation from our established terms and rules be made. A rigid adherence to our impartial system of conducting this novel sale is necessary, that all may share equally the advantages resulting from our liberal method of doing business. By this method no money can be lost. No money is hazarded. For you do not pay, neither are you under any obligations to pay, for any article, until you know what you are to receive.

Everybody receives more than their money's worth, and, as a matter of course, everybody will be delighted with this novel sale.

A visit from 10,000 ladies and gentlemen is expected before we close out our immense stock. Call and see for yourselves. The ladies will find a great variety of goods particularly adapted to their use and will not fail to call early. This sale is really the latest novelty. No. 602 Chesnut street. Sale to continue day and evening until all the goods are disposed of.

A. J. HOYT,

Successor to J. M. Blood & Co.,

No. 602 CHESNUT STREET,

Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTICE.—Fine French Plate Show Cases, Sates, Desks, Counters, Casings, etc. for sale. 3 9 fmw8t

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

USE DR. C. G. GARRISON'S

EXPECTORANT.

FOR DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY USE

DR. C. G. GARRISON'S

BITTERS.

USE DR. C. G. GARRISON'S

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS

For Chills and Fevers, Bilious, Billious Remittent, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Depression of Spirits, Coughs, Colds, and all diseases that require a purgative.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at my store,

NO. 211 S. EIGHTH STREET,

Below Walnut, Philadelphia.

JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, Wholesale Agents.

No. 23 N. SIXTH Street, Philada.

C. G. GARRISON, M. D.,

Treats patients for all diseases at his Office,

No. 211 South EIGHTH Street.

All consultations free 3 7 3m

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES, with latest improvements, No. 730 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg. 2 1 3m4p

THE NATIONAL

BUSINESS AND TELEGRAPH COLLEGE,

Nos. 611 and 613 Chesnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

TERMS.

Business Course.....$40 00
Telegraphing, full course.....$40 00
Business Course and Telegraphing.....$70 00
Arithmetic and Penmanship included in either course.

Ladies Taught Telegraphing.

N. B. We have a Primary Business Course for Boys; and those not far enough advanced for the other departments. Tuition for fourteen weeks, $20.

Circulars for either department can be had at the office, or by addressing

3 5 mwslm4p J. C. MUMFORD.

J. L. CAPEN, PHRENOLOGIST, Successor to Fowler, Wells & Co., Gives written and verbal descriptions of character with Charts, daily, at

3 10 1mrp No. 25 S. TENTH Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

VALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean will again appear before the public in this city Curiosity will no doubt fill the house, although the increase of price and Lent are against them. Mr Kean's "Cardinal Wolsey" is one of the parts in which the disadvantages of years and voice are least perceptible; his admirable reading, his high toned and classical style, are still apparent in this part. Those who wish to be impressed with something of the talent that has made his renown should see him in "Wolsey" and in "Louis XI" in preference to all other parts. Mr. Catlicart is an admirable representative of "Henry VIII. Mrs Kean appears as "Queen Katherine" The *Jealous Wife* will also be played If this bill is a redeeming feature for our city, where this week the fireman reigns supreme.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—*The Streets of New York* will be played this week by Mr. Chanfrau, whose departure for New Orleans has been delayed This piece is the same as the one played here under the title of *The Streets of New York*, an old piece with a few new jokes and local allusions. The perpetual variety and continued action makes this play attractive to the masses. Mr. Chanfrau as "Badger" has acquired much celebrity; Mr. Parsloe dances an inimitable and indescribable dance to the satisfaction of the public; and Miss Logan looks, in her various dresses like a succession of fashion plates. The piece is like all the pieces at the Arch, well put on the stage.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—We have here another fireman hero, only he is romantically idealized in this edition of the fireman of New York. Mr. Mordaunt will be a most fitting representative of such a hero. The cast includes all the ladies and gentlemen of the company. To give reality to the scene, the silver hose carriage of the Moyamensing Hose Company and the model of a steam fire engine will be introduced. The Chesnut, having advertised the Florence sewing machines in the *Sleeping Beauty* is now going to give publicity to the recent perfections in fire machinery.

CARNCROSS AND DIXIE'S COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT.—These excellent gentlemen and accomplished performers have been tendered a testimonial by some of our leading citizens, and the affair comes off to-night at the Academy of Music. It must be a success, for the attractions are of such a nature as to render failure impossible They are too well known in Philadelphia to need any special mention at our hands. For years past they have furnished an admirable entertainment, and they eminently deserve some acknowledgment of their efforts. If the immense Academy is completely packed, it will be all the better. By the way, it is rumored that they contemplate extensive improvements at their Eleventh Street Opera House during the coming summer, largely increasing its capacity and its embellishments.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A complimentary benefit will be given to the managers of the celebrated Carncross & Dixey troupe. With eminent good taste, the *beneficiaires* have trusted to their own resources for their entertainment, knowing that their friends would rather, at their own benefit, see them, and enjoy their own peculiar style of entertainment rather than any other species of amusement that could be offered. The benefit is under efficient management, and will no doubt be a great success.

"THE MAY QUEEN."—This delightful operetta was given most successfully on Saturday evening at the Musical Fund Hall, under the direction of the author, Mr. Dempster, the well-known leader and singer. Mr. Dempster gives a concert in Harrisburg, during the present week, and at the earnest request of many of his patrons and admirers, will repeat the *May Queen* concert in this city in the course of a few days.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

THE ELECTION TO-MORROW.—The election in Camden to-morrow is fraught with consequences of an important and vital character. Besides the imperative necessity of electing the entire National Union ticket, the citizens, irrespective of party, are called upon to decide a great local matter. The proposition of purchasing the Camden Water Works, a proceeding which will increase the debt of the city to $600,000, is to be submitted to a vote of the people, and they are called upon to sanction it. It is imperative that they vote understandingly on the question, because the rate of taxation is now so heavy that it is often the case poor men cannot pay them without robbing their children of bread, and this act, if carried into effect, will increase the rate at least 25 per cent. The interest on the debt incurred by the purchase, at 7 per cent., will be $21,000, while the last year's income from the works was only $16,000, making a deficiency of $5000 to be raised by taxation, on this item alone. In view of these drawbacks, the citizens ought thoroughly to examine this important matter before casting their votes.

SAD AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—A sad and shocking accident occurred at the depot of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, at the foot of Bridge avenue, on Saturday afternoon, by which one of the workmen employed lost his life. He, in company with two others, was engaged in removing a hogshead of soda ash from the boat to the platform, and the tide being low, it caused an ascent up which the hogshead had to be elevated. By some mishap it rolled back and over him, crushing him in a dreadful manner. Medical aid was immediately summoned, and the poor man was kindly attended to; but his injuries were so severe that he died on Sunday morning from their effects. His name was Michael Crimness.

CHURCH MATTERS.—Delegations from three fire companies, in Camden, attended the Tabernacle Baptist Church, yesterday morning, by invitation. During the morning services eight persons received the right hand of fellowship, and were admitted as members. In the evening several others were immersed. A large accession to the membership of this church has been made during the past winter, and the prospects of further increase are highly flattering.

THE GAME LAW.—An act has just passed the Legislature of New Jersey, amendatory of an act relative to the law for the protection of game in the State, and fixes severe penalties for violations of its provisions. Such a law has been much needed, for the slaughter of all kinds of game in years past has been rather indiscriminate.

FINANCIAL.—The financial condition of the Board of Education during the past year is represented as follows:—Receipts, $37,694·15; expenditures, $30,479·60; leaving a balance in the treasury of $7214·55. The amount paid to teachers for salaries is $12,728·36. There is an indebtedness against the Board of $20,000; while its assets amount to $71,728·55.

REMARKABLE QUIETNESS.—The remarkable quietness which has reigned in Camden for some time past, and its freedom from incendiarism and burglaries, may be attributed to the well-organized and efficient police force under Marshal Campbell and Mayor Budd. The people will re elect them.

ORGANIZATION.—The new Council which is to be elected to-morrow in Camden will organize on Friday evening, by the election of a president, clerk, etc. The present officers, it is believed, will be re-elected. Mr. Thoman, the clerk, can scarcely be dispensed with, and his retention is necessary.

THE POLLS.—Instead of going into effect immediately, the new law regulating the opening and closing of the election polls does not govern this spring's elections. The polls in Camden, therefore, will open at 8 o'clock A. M. and close at 8 P. M., as heretofore.

THE RESULTS already attained by some of the silver mining enterprises is rapidly increasing the confidence of the community in these specie-paying companies, and we think we do our readers a favor in calling their attention to this business. Probably no Company offers a stronger basis of organization than the North American Mining Company, office No. 327 Walnut street. A perusal of the prospectus of this Company will satisfy any party desiring to make a safe and profitable investment where to find it.

AMBIGUOUS.—The Brooklyn *Union*, reporting the proceedings of the Fenian meeting held in that city on Wednesday, remarks that—

"Colonel John O'Mahony was greeted with a deafening welcome, as though

"'All the fiends that ever fell
Had pealed the banner-cry of hell.'"

Was this intended to be personal?

INSTRUCTION.

THE QUAKER CITY
BUSINESS COLLEGE

THE GREAT
Practical School of Business,
SURPASSING IN THE EXTENT OF ITS
Accommodations,
Patronage
and Influence,
Any similar Institute in the State.
The place for
YOUNG MEN
Who desire success and promotion in business life.
The College occupies two large buildings, one at
TENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS
AND THE OTHER AT
Broad and Spring Garden Streets,
Which are connected by Telegraph, making it by far the most complete and extensive establishment of the kind in the State.
The Institution offers in all respects the very highest advantages. It is the only Business or Commercial School in the city having a legislative charter. Diplomas are awarded by authority of law, under the corporate seal. It is conducted upon the best practical system of instruction, and by teachers of acknowledged ability and experience.
For full particulars send for Illustrated Circulars and Catalogue.
2 16 mwf 1m L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President.

WEST GROVE BOARDING-SCHOOL for Girls, at WEST GROVE STATION, Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad, Chester co., Pa.
The Summer Term of full twenty weeks will commence on Second-day, the 7th of 5th mo. next.
The course of instruction is complete and thorough, competent instructors are employed, and improved methods of teaching are adopted. The promotion of the health and happiness of the pupils is a leading object.
For circulars, address the Principal.
THOMAS P. CONARD,
2 22thbm30t WEST GROVE, Pa.

WANTS.

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 419 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 2 21

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A MODERN RESIDENCE, with side yard, on south side of Green street, between Twentieth and Twenty-first. Lot, 25 by 117 feet. Possession in thirty days. S. R. GARLEY.
3 6 6t No. 168 South FOURTH Street.

TO RENT.

HOUSE TO LET AND PART OF THE furniture for sale, situated in Twenty-first, above Pine street; immediate possession. Address Box 1226 P. O. 3 12 3t*

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned under the style and title of EPPELSHEIMER & PETERSON, was dissolved on the 28th of February, 1866, by mutual consent and JOHN F. EPPELSHEIMER is authorized to settle the business thereof. JOHN F. EPPELSHEIMER.
J. H. PETERSON.
Philadelphia, March 6, 1866

The LEATHER BUSINESS heretofore conducted by the parties above mentioned, will be continued by the undersigned, at the former place of business, S. E. corner THIRD and NEW Streets.
3 9 3t* JOHN F. EPPELSHEIMER.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST
SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from		$22 50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE	do	50 00 to 350
HEAVY do	do	75 00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS		27 50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING		15 00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM	do	30 00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE,	do	12 00 to 150
GENTS' do	do	8 00 to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents' Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets, Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.
3 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

CLARK & BIDDLE,
Successors to Thomas C. Garrett,
NO. 712 CHESNUT ST., Philadelphia.
ESTABLISHED 1800.
OPPOSITE MASONIC HALL,
ARE OFFERING THEIR STOCK OF
WATCHES, DIAMONDS,
JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE,
AT A DISCOUNT. [3 10 2:5p
Fully equivalent to the present decline in gold.

ROUSSEL'S
Carbonic Acid and Artificial Spring Waters in Glass Syphons.

CARBONIC ACID. SELTERS. VICHY. KISSINGEN.
VICHY, with Lithia. LITHIA WATER. IRON WATER. BEDFORD WATER,
E. ROUSSEL,
3 10 3t No. 518 PRUNE Street.

GOFFERING MACHINES.
GOFFERING MACHINES
A large assortment of Goffering Machines just received per steamer "St. George."
FOR SALE BY
ISAAC TOWNSEND,
House-Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
1 24 Below Tenth Street.

FAMOUS FOR EXCELLENCE, AND CHEAP STYLE,
No. 609 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE SIXTH,

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
Central Pacific RR. 7 per Cent. Bonds,
Interest payable in Gold,
In the city of New York;
U. S. 6'S, 1895,
Issued to the Pacific Railroad Co.,
Interest payable in currency. The cheapest Government Bonds on the market, received by United States Treasurer at 80 per cent. as security for National Bank Circulation.
Morris and Essex Railroad First Mortgage 7's, Due 1914,
Strictly First-class Bonds; for sale lower than other Bonds of the same class.
Government securities of all kinds bought and sold.
Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission in this and other markets.
Interest allowed on deposits.
E. W. CLARK & CO., Bankers,
1 13 3m No. 35 S. Third St., Philad.

5-20'S CITY WARRANTS. 7 30'S
G. A. RAHM & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 52 SOUTH THIRD STREET
BUY CITY WARRANTS at lowest market rates, and allow BACK INTEREST.
Buy and sell UNITED STATES LOANS at best market prices.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at a PREMIUM.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the Union.
STOCKS, etc., bought and sold at the Board of Brokers. 2 29 tuthsImrp

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY, 1020 CHESNUT Street.
SALE OF VERY FINE AGATE, BARDIGLIO, AND CASTELLINA VASES AND URNS, FINE FRENCH BRONZE FIGURES AND GROUPS, ALABASTER "TATUETTE," BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE, BISQUET FIGURES, Etc Etc.,
The Importation of Messrs. Vitti Brothers,
On Wednesday and Thursday Mornings,
March 14 and 15, at 10½ o'clock each day, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold an invoice of the above articles, just landed from Italy and France.
The collection will be open for examination on Monday morning 3 8 5t

PHILADELPHIA ARTISTS' SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS.
On Thursday and Friday Evenings,
15th and 16th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold, without reserve, a number of Paintings by Philadelphia artists, viz:—

W. Sheridan Young,	Joseph J. John,
Edmund G. Lewis,	R. Hebre Reed,
E. Moran,	J. B. Beaty,
G. F. Bensell,	F. B. Schell,
E. B. Bensell,	T. B. Otter,
H. C. Bispham,	H Boese,
W. E. Cresson,	John Wilson,
C. A. Sommers,	S. J. Levis,
George E. Candee,	E. McIlhenney,
D. L. Wyand,	T. J. Fennimore,
D. R. Knight,	D. W. C. Boutelle,
George P. Wood, Jr.,	G Burling,
A. Fredericks,	J. Williams,
Leon Jundard,	Montegny,
Paul Weber,	F. Wells,
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EGO AND ECHO.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

I asked of Echo 'tother day,
(Whose words are few and often funny),
What, to a novice she could say
Of courtship, love, and matrimony?
Quoth Echo, plainly—"Matter-o-Money!"

Whom should I marry?—should it be
A dashing damsel, gay and pert,
A pattern of inconstancy;
Or selfish, mercenary flirt,
Quoth Echo, sharply—"Nary flirt!"

What, if weary of the strife
That long has lured the dear deceiver,
She promises to amend her life,
And sin no more; can I believe her?
Quoth Echo, with decision—"Leave her!"

But if some maiden with a heart,
On me should venture to bestow it,
Pray, should I act the wiser part
To take the treasure or forego it?
Quoth Echo, very promptly—"Go it!"

But what if, seemingly afraid
To bind her fate in Hymen's fetter,
She vows she means to die a maid,
In answer to my loving letter?
Quoth Echo, rather coolly—"Let her!"

What if, in spite of her disdain,
I find my heart entwined about
With Cupid's dear delicious chain,
So closely that I can't get out?
Quoth Echo, laughingly—"Get out!"

But if some maid with beauty blest,
As pure and fair as Heaven can make her,
Will share my labor and my rest
Till envious Death shall overtake her?
Quoth Echo (*sotto voce*)—"Take her!"

SHAKESPEARE'S SILENCE ABOUT TOBACCO.

In "Notes and Queries," for January 6, there is a paper on "Shakespeare's Silence about Smoking," by Mr. Walter Thornbury, to which notice has been drawn by the *Round Table*, the *Express*, and, we believe, some other journals. The writer in "Notes and Queries" asks "How is it that our great dramatist never once makes even the slightest allusion to smoking? Who can suggest a reason?" He attempts to answer the query, and suggests two reasons:—

"1. Our great poet may have aimed at a certain idealism, and have thought the new fashion too trivial and ephemeral to deserve notice.

"2. As a prudent manager and courtier (for did he not eulogize Elizabeth extravagantly in *Henry III*, and almost fulsomely in *Midsummer Nights' Dream* and 'James I,' in *Macbeth?*) he may have thought it unwise to praise a custom detested by the King, etc."

For the first reason he has no ground, as, by his own showing, matters of vastly minor importance were not too trivial for Shakespeare's notice; and, in the second, Mr. Thornbury has been anticipated, in America, by Mr. John Savage, on a broader basis than mere obsequiousness to the king, however prudential that might have been.

In the *Merchants' Magazine*," for June and August, 1862, the leading place is given to a continuous article, entitled "Tobacco: Historical, Statistical, Diplomatic, and Literary," written by Mr. Savage, in which the subject is reviewed in the various relations indicated by the title. In that article, Mr. Savage suggested that Shakespeare's silence on the subject of tobacco and smoking was strong evidence of the party spirit manifested for and against the use of tobacco; and above which his business foresight and equally-poised brain rose superior; in the same degree that Spenser, Jonnson, and others, less well-balanced intellects, took sides on the exciting question.

If Mr. Thornbury's remarks are worthy of notice on this side of the Atlantic, Mr. Savage's are especially in the same connection; as there is a very remarkable coincidence of illustration between them. Having given Mr. Thornbury's suggested reasons for Shakspeare's silence, we give that portion of Mr. Savage's article touching on the subject:—

"Notwithstanding that the use of tobacco was fashionable with the wits and gallants, it was made the subject of satire by even those who were not averse to a quiet pipe and bottle of sack. That there were two parties to the tobacco question, even when Raleigh and the court circle gave to smoking that character which, in historical chronicles, takes the place of popularity, is very evident from one especial fact. That is, that Shakespeare does not mention tobacco, or smoking, in any way tending either to advocate or abuse the weed. Shakespeare was a famous man of business, had a discreet, well-poised brain, which could devote itself to all things—give grace to the lowest, or honor to the highest walk. In our day he could successfully pursue any calling—from the monotonous routine of a city railroad conductor to the far-reaching emergencies of a cabinet minister. Discretion he regarded as a solid basis for success. In business matters he clearly deemed a decent respect for the opinion of mankind not the least important attraction to amuse those by whom he was to live. This feeling would make him not less a courtier to the sovereign people than to the people's sovereign. Though friendly with Raleigh, he had sufficient discretion to deny himself the exaltation of his friend's tobacco weakness, lest he might offend a rival party; and, *per contra*, declined to abuse tobacco, lest he might exalt the opponents of the new custom at the expense of his friend. So, with his usual business tact, he concluded to say nothing about it. 'Pipes' and 'smoke' are mentioned by Shakespeare; but the former are not those through which the latter is drawn; nor the latter that which circled from human mouths, or snorted from human nostrils, though both may have suggested the metaphor of 'Romeo':—

"'Love is a smoke, made with the fume of sighs;
Being puff'd, a fire sparkling in lover's eyes.'

"The greatest of Shakespeare's poetical and dramatic contemporaries, Spenser and Ben Jonson, were less discreet, and entered, in various degrees, into the feelings of the era on the matter. The former, whose turmoils with, show him to have been equally excitable as, the Irish, was a devoted friend of Raleigh, by whom he was visited at his Irish home of Kilcolman, and through whom he received the laureateship from Elizabeth. No wonder he could see a virtue in the American plant, and call it 'divine tobacco.' Jonson, notorious for his brawls, his passions, and emphatic nature, was not likely to be neutral. He has given us the temper of the times. After his fashion, "Captain Bobadil" thus enlarges on the great qualities of tobacco:—

"'Sir, believe me upon my relation—for what I tell you the world shall not reprove. I have been in the Indies, where this herb grows—where neither myself, nor a dozen gentlemen more of my knowledge, have received the taste of any other nutriment in the world, for the space of one-and-twenty weeks, but the fume of this simple herb only. Therefore it cannot be but 'tis most divine. Further, take it in the true kind, so, it makes an antidote that, had you taken the most deadly poisonous plant in all Italy, it should expel it and clarify you with as much ease as I speak. And for your green wound—your balsamum, and your St. John's-wort, are all mere gulleries and trash to it, especially your Trinidado. Your Nicotian is good, too. I could say what I know of it for the expulsion of rheums, raw humors, crudities, obstructions, with a thousand of this kind; but I profess myself no quack-salver; only thus much, by Hercules, I do hold it, and will affirm it before any prince in Europe, to be the most sovereign and precious weed that ever the earth tendered to the use of man.'

"'This speech,' quoth 'Young Kno'well,' aside, 'would have done decently in a tobacco-trader's mouth.'

"In the same play—*Every Man in his Humor*—first performed in 1598, the other side of the question comes from the mouth of 'Cob,' the water-bearer at whose house the boastful 'Bobadil' resides, and who is thus described by his host, in contrast to 'Master Mathews,' who, though his father, is 'a worshipful fishmonger, and so forth,' does 'creep and wriggle into acquaintance with all the gallants.' 'Oh! my guest,' quoth 'Cob,' 'is a fine man! He does swear the legiblest of any man christened; by Saint George—the foot of Pharaoh—the body of me—as I am a gentleman and a soldier—such dainty oaths! And, withal, he does take this same filthy roguish tobacco, the finest and cleanliest! it would do a man good to see the fume come forth out at's tonnels.' Trying to amaze the jealousy of the suspicious 'Kitely,' 'Cob' tells the latter he saw no one to be kissed, unless they would have kissed the post in the middle of the warehouse; 'for there I left them all at their tobacco, with a plague.'

"But the following more clearly shows the feeling that existed against tobacco among the class of which 'Cob' was a stage representative:—

"'By gad's me, I marl what pleasure or felicity they have in taking this roguish tobacco! It's good for nothing but to choke a man and to fill him full of smoke and embers. There were four died out of one house, last week, with taking of it, and two more the bell went for yesternight; one of them, they say, will ne'er 'scape it: he voided a bushel of soot yesterday, upward and downward. By the stocks! an' there were no wiser men than I, I'd have it present whipping, man or woman, that should but deal with a tobacco pipe; why, it will stifle them all in the end, as many as use it; it's little better than ratsbane or rosaker.'

"It will be noted that Jonson puts the praise of tobacco into the mouths of the gallants, or would-be gallants, and its dispraise to the credit of the poorer classes, showing distinctly that, if there was a fashionable party for, there was a popular party against it. It is likely that the latter, as in such cases, were mainly antagonistic to that which they could not obtain—tobacco being an expensive indulgence. If Shakespeare did not wish to displease either party, it is even more evident that Jonson desired to please both."

We have said there was a remarkable coincidence between Mr. Thornbury's article of January, 1866, and Mr. Savage's remarks of June, 1862. Indeed, there is even a striking similarity, not only in the general outline, but in the filling up.

The former shows, as does the latter, that the gallants and "lying adventurers, like 'Bobadil,'" boasted of the virtues of the weed, and also that the "shrewd water-carrier, 'Cob,'" rails at roguish tobacco. Mr. Savage says it is likely that the poorer classes, the party represented by "Cob," were antagonistic to the fashionable party because they could not have similar enjoyments; and Mr. Thornbury says:—

"The poor, on the other hand, not disinclined to be envious and detracting when judging rich men's actions, laughed," etc.

Many of the same quotations are used by both, though in a different manner, to the same end, as, for instance, Mr. Savage introduced a passage from a noted drama:—

"In his *Alchymist*, produced when King James had been some years on the throne, Ben Jonson suggests the arts and whole business of the tobacconists of the period, where "Face" introduced "Able Drugget" to "Subtle" thus:—

"This is my friend Abel, an honest fellow;
He lets me have good tobacco, and he does not
Sophisticate it with sack-lees or oil,
Nor washes it in muscatel and grains,
Nor buries it in gravel, underground,
Wrapped up in greasy leather, or ——clouts,
But keeps it in fine lily pots that, opened,
Smell like conserve of roses, or French beans.
He has his maple block, his silver tongs,
Winchester pipes, and fire of juniper."

Mr. Thornbury uses this passage without any allusion to Ben Jonson, or his play, as follows:—

"The tobacco merchant was an important person in the London of James the First's time—with his Winchester pipes, his maple cutting blocks, his juniper wood charcoal fires, and his silver tongs with which to hand the hot charcoal to his customers, although he was shrewdly suspected of adulterating the precious weed with sack-lees and oil. It was his custom to wash the tobacco in muscadel and grains, and to keep it moist by wrapping it in greased leather and *oiled rags*, or by burying it in gravel."

Where did he get authority for oiled rags? It would seem that Mr. Thornbury had read Mr. Savage's paper, and, in this instance, had been led into error by an omission in the sixth line of the above quotation. Any one who refers to the first act of *The Alchymist*, will at once perceive the reason of Mr. Savage's omission, and be led to believe that Mr. Thornbury could not have described the tobacco merchant with Ben Jonson before him. His transformed description of the tobacconist's arts is similar to Jonson's, save in that especial particular omitted by Mr. Savage; and for which Mr. Thornbury substitutes "oiled rags," which are not alluded to by Jonson, and were not used at all.

This is outside of the Shakespearian bearings of the subject, but tends to prove that Mr. Thornbury, in reviving, this year, the query as to the great dramatist's silence on tobacco, and the suggested reasons therefor, had Mr. Savage's remarks on that subject, published three and a half years previous, in his mind's eye.—*New York Home Journal.*

Vaults of the Bank of France.

Of the vast additions to the buildings of the Bank of France now in progress, and which will afford considerable space to the administration and offices now crowded together, the cellars are the most important part, they being destined to receive, like the old ones, the metallic reserve of the establishment, amounting generally to several hundred millions of francs. The walls of these vaults are of stupendous thickness. On descending the first steps leading to their entrance the first obstacle we find is an iron door, locked with three keys, one of which is in the hands of the Governor of the Bank, the second is kept by the cashier, and the third by the censor, so that this door cannot be opened without the simultaneous consent of these three functionaries. We thus gain access to a first compartment, containing the funds for current use. The safe kept here is so curiously constructed that if you do not know the secret of its construction the slightest touch anywhere will set a noisy alarum agoing, loud enough to startle all the inmates of the establishment.

The next compartment is circular, and called *Serre;* it cannot be entered without the same ceremonial, and it is fitted up with fire-proof shelves. It contains all the important deeds, notes, and papers belonging to the Bank; also dedosits of private persons. Here the Duke of Brunswick used to leave his jewels, previous to going on a journey. Mademoiselle Mars used to send her diamonds there; the *lingot d'or* was deposited in the same place, etc. After the *Serre* come the vaults, properly so called, the entrance to which is closed by an iron door secured by several combination locks; it turns on central pivots, like Italian doors. It gives access to a well-hole, containing a winding staircase, admitting but one person at a time, and leading to subterranean galleries 420 metres in length. These are filled with iron casks containing ingots and coin, and labelled according to their contents. By way of additional security, the well-hole might be filled up with clay and the vaults with water at a minute's notice, if the safety of the treasure were menaced in the slightest degree.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

General Prim Heard From.

General Prim, some time leader of a little revolt in Spain, has remained quiet since his troops left him. He has just issued a new proclamation, dated at his retreat in Portugal, in which he explains the causes of his failure. He says he counted on several regiments of the Spanish army, but only two came; he waited for ten days in the suburbs of Madrid, but no supports arrived; then he did the best he could with the limited force at his command, and, being unable to do anything, withdrew into Portugal. But he does not yet give up, for he adds:—

"Because I have entered Portugal have I terminated my work? Do I acknowledge myself vanquished? No! a thousand times, No! The material obstacles which oblige me to stop will soon disappear. The forces of the revolution remain the same, and a change is just as indispensable as ever. Courage, Spaniards! The day of redemption is approaching. We have on our side strength and right. We have commenced the struggle for the nation and by the nation, which cannot die. Our adversaries cannot count on themselves; they only hope in our weakness. A single victory will lead to our triumph. Liberty, progress, and the national sovereignty for ever!"

A New Island—Remarkable Phenomena—A Volcanic Upheaval.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Athens, Greece, announces that a new island began to rise above the level of the sea in the Bay of Thera (Santorin), in the Grecian Archipelago, on the 4th of February, and in five days it attained the height of from one hundred and thirty feet to one hundred and fifty feet, with a length of upwards of three hundred and fifty feet and a breadth of one hundred feet. It continues to increase, and consists of a rusty black metallic lava, very heavy, and resembling half-smelted scoria which has boiled up from a furnace. It contains many small whitish semi-transparent particles disseminated through the mass like quartz or feldspar.

The eruption began on the 31st of January. A noise like volleys of artillery was heard, but without any earthquake. On the following day flames issued from the sea, in a part of the bay called Vulkanos, where the water is always discolored and impregnated with sulphur from abundant springs at the bottom. The flames rose at intervals to the height of fifteen feet, and were seen at times to issue from the southwestern part of Nea Kaimene. That island was soon rent by a deep fissure, and the southern part sank considerably.

On the 4th of February the eruptions became more violent and the sea more disturbed. Gas forced itself up from the depths with terrific noise, resembling the bursting of a steam boiler; flames arose at intervals, and white smoke, rising steadily, formed an immense column, crowned with a curled capital of dark heavy clouds. The new island was visible next morning, increasing sensibly to the eye as it rose out of the sea at no great distance to the south of Nea Kaimene.

The new island has been visited by Dr. Dekigalla, a man of science and an able observer, who will record accurately all the phenomena of the eruption as it proceeds. The heat of the sea rose from 62 Fahrenheit to 122 as near the vicinity of volcanic action as it was safe to approach. The bottom of the sea all round Nea Kaimene appears to have risen greatly. In one place, where the depth is marked on the Admiralty chart one hundred fathoms, it was found to be only thirty, and at another where it was seventeen it is now only three fathoms. The new island, as it increases, will probably form a junction with Nea Kaimene. It grows, as it were, out of the sea, the mass below pushing upwards that which is already above water. The lower part is hot, its fissures, where they are deep, being 170 Fahrenheit, and the upper part, after four days' exposure, was found to be still 80.

At present the centre of the volcanic force lies evidently far below the bottom of the sea, and only gases and smoke work their way through the incumbent earth to the water, and escape in noise, flames, and smoke to the surface. But should a fissure at the bottom of the sea allow the water to penetrate to the fires that throw up the melted metal of the new island to the surface, an eruption may take place of a kind similar to that which destroyed Pompeii, but far more terrible.

The eruption that formed the present island of Nea Kaimene began in the year 1707, and the volcanic action continued, without doing any serious injury to the inhabitants of Thera, until 1713. It is possible the present eruption may continue as long, and be as mild in its operation. But as late as 1650 a terrible eruption laid waste great part of the island, and raised an island on its northeastern coast, which soon sank again into the sea, leaving a shoal.

The island of Old Kaimene made its first appearance in the year 198 before the Christian era. Its size was increased by several eruptions mentioned in history. The last addition it received was in 1457. The Small Kaimene, which is nearest to Thera, was thrown up in 1573. All the eruptions in the bays have been attended with similar phenomena.

The British naval commander at Malta has sent two ships to the scene of these phenomena. A letter dated February 7, containing the latest news, says:—

"The same smoke and fire in the evening as yesterday, and the hillock continues its operations. The sea, too, boils beyond the cove more than yesterday. The hillock, or land, will probably by to-morrow increase as far as the entrance to the cove, and be joined by its sides."

The Next Cotton Crop.

In the March number of *De Bow's Review* the editor, who has just completed a tour through the Cotton States, estimates the next cotton crop at not more than one million five hundred thousand bales. He adds:—"These figures are not likely to be increased by anything that it is now to happen, and may be greatly reduced by the ignorance, neglect, or desertion of the laboring forces, which, judging from the experience of all other countries, is more likely to occur than not, and to reduce the crop to one million or one million two hundred thousand bales. No account is taken in the calculation of the application of white labor to cotton, beyond what was applied to it before the war. The extensive mortality of the war has made white labor at the South very scarce, and so far it is absorbed in the necessary pursuits of the mechanic arts and trade, which have been furnishing most lucrative employment. The wear and tear and frightful destruction caused by the war opened other channels of employment besides agriculture. The increase of white labor at the South, so far as the next crop is concerned, from immigration, is too trifling to be taken into account. The aggregate number of laborers introduced is insignificant, and so far is largely absorbed in the cities."

—Mrs. Bigelow, wife of the American Minister in Paris, is seriously ill. The French papers describe the modest *menage* of the republican representative with much admiration for its Spartan simplicity. One journal found Mr. Bigelow cooking his own ham and eggs, without any attendant to wait on him, and appears to think that these domestic incidents are fit subjects of public curiosity.

DRY GOODS.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 N. EIGHTH STREET,
EAST SIDE.
Have just received a large lot of
HAND-MADE WOOLLEN GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, VEIL HAIR NETS,
And a full line of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID, SILK, AND FANCY GLOVES.
Also, a large lot of
CROCHET LACES,
Which we are offering at reduced prices 9 12§

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
1866. Spring Importation. 1866.
E. M. NEEDLES.
HAS JUST OPENED
1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,
In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED PLAID and Figured Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsook, Dimities, Swiss, Mull, and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES.
100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies.
100 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of styles and price from 90c. to $1·50.
300 PARIS GOFFERED SKIRTS, newest styles, of my own importation.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Those of "OUR OWN MAKE" are superior in finish and durability to any other Skirts made, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 4§

COAL.

COAL! COAL!!
BEST QUALITIES OF COAL
AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,
AT
ALTER'S
COAL YARD,
NINTH STREET,
BELOW GIRARD AVENUE.
BRANCH OFFICE CORNER OF SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. 21

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
COAL,
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 32 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 78§

ROBERT P. BENDER,
COAL DEALER,
S. W. CORNER BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS
PHILADELPHIA.
None but the best WEST LEHIGH, all sizes, from the Greenwood Colliery, on hand, and for sale for CASH ONLY. [2 10 6m
Also, ENGINE, HEATER, AND FURNACE COAL.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JOHN WILSON MOORE, M. D., deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of RACHEL WILSON MOORE, WILSON MOORE JENKINS and JACOB M. ELLIS, Executors of JOHN WILSON MOORE, M. D., deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of March, A. D. 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
W. D. BAKER,
3 9 fmw5t* Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of WILLIAM DENNEY, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN McARTHUR, Jr., sole Executor of the last will and testament of WILLIAM DENNEY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, March 12, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of George Junkin, Esq., S. E. corner of SIXTH and WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
THOMAS J. WORRELL,
3 1 fmw5t* Auditor

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

THE STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT, AT THE OLD STAND, No. 47 N. EIGHTH Street, East side.
NO OTHER OFFICE IN THIS CITY.
With the benefits of an experience of nearly fifty years on Staten Island, and facilities unequalled by any other establishment in this country, we offer superior inducements to those having Silk, Woollen or Fancy Goods for DYEING OR CLEANSING.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS, & CO.,
No. 47 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia,
Nos. 5 and 7 JOHN Street New York,
No. 718 BROADWAY New York,
3 3 1m No. 269 FULTON Street, Brooklyn.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Staten Island, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street.
This Company, so long and favorably known in New York for the past forty-six years, have opened an office as above. Ladies' and gentlemen's garments and wearing apparel of every kind Dyed and Cleaned in the most perfect manner. Stains and spots removed from garments without being ripped.
Merchants having goods of undesirable colors can have them redyed in superior style. 1 29 mw3m

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHIEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 4 § No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

G. W. PITCHER,
FRAME
MANUFACTURER,
AND DEALER IN
Photograph Albums,
BOOKS, BIBLES, PRAYERS,
Magazines, Novels, and all the New Publications.
CARD, MEDIUM, AND IMPERIAL
PHOTOGRAPHS.
Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.
Pictures of all kinds Framed to order.
808 CHESTNUT ST. 808

RANDALL & CO.,
PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,
No. 1302 CHESNUT Street.
Fine English Toilet Soaps,
IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.
Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes.
We have constantly on hand every variety of
PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.
Extracts, Powders, Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Pastes, Brushes, etc. 3 2 3m

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT 11

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.
This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.
DIRECTORS.
THOMAS CRAVEN, ALFRED S. GILLETT,
FURMAN SHEPPARD, N. S. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR, CHARLES I. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE, HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN, JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, JR.,
THOMAS CRAVEN, President
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19§

FIRE INSURANCE,
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 150 S. FOURTH Street.
Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500,000
Paid-up Capital, $100,000.
Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.
DIRECTORS.
James Brown, Thomas Kimber, Jr.,
Charles A. Duy, Lemuel Coffin,
Wm. D. Lewis, J. Hillborn Jones,
William B. Bullock, John Woodside,
Wm. S. Needles, Wm. C. Longstreth,
John D. Taylor, J. N. Hutchinson,
JAMES BROWN, President.
CHAS. A. DUY, Vice-President.
THOMAS NEILSON, Secre

MISCELLANEOUS.

HARNESS.
A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1 §] No. 114 MARKET Street.

WILEY & BROTHER,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HAVANA CIGARS AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.
We offer the finest Havana Cigars at prices from 20 to 30 per cent. below the regular rates.
Also, the celebrated
"LONE JACK" SMOKING TOBACCO,
which is far superior to any yet brought before the public.
Motto of Lone Jack:—
"SEEK NO FURTHER, FOR NO BETTER CAN BE FOUND." 1 15 3m

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street,
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8§

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14§

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22 §] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

RESTAURANT
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
Finest old and new ALES, at 5 cents per glass.
GOOD ONE-DIME EATING BAR.
The choicest Liquors always on hand.
No. 533 CHESNUT STREET.
3 10 3m HENRY BECKER, Manager.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
3 6§ No. 103 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 2§
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!
OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,
REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO
Broad Street, Above Race, East Side.
Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.
HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.
The undersigned, feeling exceedingly thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to
MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,
Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons as they are gentlemen of well known integrity, and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.,
3 2 3m A. BROWN.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT } To all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71....	$95,000·00
120,000	" 6 " " '81....	128,100·00
200,000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes....	104,875·00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan....	90,555·
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan....	53,250·
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan....	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds....	20,000·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds....	23,750·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds....	23,750·0
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia....	13,537·50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company....	8,580·0
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company....	3,250·00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call....	40,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan....	18,900·00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property....	170,700·0
$1,036,850	Par. Market value....	$996,560·00
	Real Estate....	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made....	121,013 27
	Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies. Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company....	40,511·44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $ 133. Estimated value....	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks.... $55,956 89	
	Cash in Drawer.... 678·48	56,635·37
		$1,253,840·18

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand, Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis, J. F. Peniston,
Edmund A. Souder, Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding, William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose, Edward Darlington,
James Traquair, H. Jones Brooke,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr., Edward Lafourcade,
James C. Hand, Jacob P. Jones,
William C. Ludwig, James B. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal, Joshua P. Eyre,
George C. Leiper, Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton, A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 13

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

Capital....	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus....	944,543 15
Premiums....	1,162,308·81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467·53. INCOME FOR 1866, $310,000.
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Bancker, Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner, George Fales,
Samuel Grant, Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards, Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea, Peter McCall.
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 2 [12t

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 S. FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000 or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. W. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsly, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 11 1§

THE PROVIDENT
Life and Trust Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania Third mo. 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.
CAPITAL, $150,000.
DIRECTORS.
Samuel R. Shipley, Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Hacker, Henry Haines,
Joshua H. Morris, T. Wistar Brown,
Richard Wood, William C. Longstreth,
Charles F. Coffin.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
OFFICE, [7 28§
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahoney, David Lewis,
John T. Lewis, Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant, Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming, A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton, Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox, Louis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., John Devereux,
Alexander Benson, Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst, Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins, J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 1 30

MISCELLANEOUS JOTTINGS.

—Camille Urso, the violinist, is in Paris.

—Savings-banks are rapidly increasing in Italy.

—The latest "Gotham" idea is a hearse wholly white, with gold gilt and silver trimmings.

—The shabby little town of Cairo, in Illinois, has just been lighted with gas.

—Mrs. Longworth (Mrs. Yelverton) is about to appear as a public reader.

—The Asheville (N. C.) *News* says one-fourth of the real estate in that town is offered for sale.

—Another steamer is about to sail from Mobile with emigrants to Brazil.

—A new gas company has been started at Savannah, Georgia.

—The landlords of St. Louis are increasing rents from 20 to 40 per cent.

—The Bangor butchers, it is said, can buy Kentucky beef cattle cheaper than they can purchase those raised and fed in Maine.

—The President has appointed W. T. Coggeshall, of Ohio, minister to Ecuador, in place of F. Hassaurek, resigned.

—The Royal English Opera, at Covent Garden Theatre, was closed suddenly on the night of the 17th of February, on account of financial difficulties, and inability to pay the artists.

—Mr. Sothern ("Lord Dundreary") has sued the editor of the *Spiritual Times*, an English journal, for libellous publications concerning his private life in New York.

—A directory of Indianapolis has just been completed, and it contains 13,440 names against 7860 in 1864. From this the *Journal* figures out that the present population of that city is 53,360.

—The citizens of Boone county, Missouri, have resolved to appropriate $200,000 for the purpose of building a railroad to connect with the North Missouri, and $150,000 for three turnpikes.

—The catalogue of Andover Theological Seminary for this year gives the numbers as follows:—Resident Licentiates, 15; Senior Class, 25; Middle Class, 25; Junior Class, 29; total, 94.

—A number of Mormon merchants are in St. Louis laying in their spring stock of goods. They are accompanied by J. W. Young, son of Brigham Young.

—The report of Governor Andrew's probable appointment to a Cabinet position appears to have originated from the fact that he is a guest of Montgomery Blair in Washington.

—The approaching marriage of the Duke d'Ossuna, Spanish Embassador at St. Petersburg, with a Princess of Salm, is announced. The Duke is about sixty years old, and served under Espartero in the latter part of the Carlist war.

—The Democrats of Rhode Island have issued a call for a State Convention, to be held in Providence, on Wednesday, March 14 instant, to nominate a State ticket for the approaching election.

—A poet in the Nebraska *City News* concludes a long poem with the following lines:—

"Well, such is life. Whom the gods love.
Die young. Whom they hate, live and prosper,
And are elected delegates in Congress.
From the several territories."

—Madame Murat, of Tallahassee, Florida, widow of the late Colonel Archie Murat, and first cousin of the Emperor of France, has received as a gift from Louis Napoleon a life annuity of 50,000 francs, in consideration of her losses by the results of the war.

—Dr. Isaiah P. Lynn, a well-known physician of Chicago, died on the 28th ultimo from the effects of an overdose of morphine. Being ill and in severe pain, he took four grains of morphine, which rendered him insensible and resulted in death.

—Upon a close canvass, it is ascertained that with a single exception, every Republican paper, in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota takes ground against President Johnson's veto, and in favor of sustaining Congress. The exception is the Chicago *Journal*.

—The Diocesan Council of the Episcopal Church in South Carolina met at Charleston, February 14, and, among other items of business, resolved to renew their connection with the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States.

—A well-known French artist, Bouvin, has hanged himself on account of the distress in which he and his family had for some time been plunged. It is reported that before committing the deed he said that perhaps his death would give his children the bread he could not give them while he lived.

—The Charleston *Courier* of Thursday mentions the clearing the ship *Southern Rights* on the day previous, with the heaviest cargo of the season, amounting to one hundred and twenty-eight bales Sea Island, two thousand nine hundred and twelve bales Upland cotton, weighing 1,272,455 pounds, and valued at the heavy sum of $607,581.

—Mr. Paul Badford proposes to raise in London a voluntary benevolent fund for guards, engine-drivers, and stokers on railways, men who daily risk life and limb in the public service. He suggests that there shall be boxes at railway stations for contributions towards this benevolent fund, and will not object to such contributions being called "Paul's Pence."

—The observance of Valentine's Day has not died out in England, but the newspapers condemn the vulgarity of some of the cheaper valentines. The London *Telegraph* says that "judging from many of the specimens exhibited, one would think that the humbler classes in England took a peculiar delight in insulting each other. Pictorial affronts, applicable to most ages and to either sex, are freely displayed."

—Notwithstanding an extraordinary drought and consequent scarcity of water for mining purposes, the productiveness of the Australian gold fields does not appear to have been checked. The reports from many of the companies show but little falling off. The Custom House returns of the export of gold since the beginning of this year give 1,648,693 ounces. The quantity exported last year was 1,725,000 ounces.

—Concerning the monument to John Bunyan proposed to be erected in the town of Bedford, England, the treasurer of the fund has issued a circular, in which he says that "it is resolved that the monument shall take the form of large and handsome schools, to be called 'The Bunyan Rooms.' The cost is estimated at nearly £3000. The Duke of Bedford has contributed £25, and about £1200 have been promised by the first promoters of the scheme, before making any appeal beyond their own circle."

—There is great excitement in the department of the Lower Clarente, France, in consequence of the suicide of the mayor of one of the villages, caused by anonymous letters written by the curate of his district. The mayor's son attempted to bring an action against the curate, but none of the criminal courts would take the charge, fearing the vengeance of the clergy. He has now appealed to a civil court, and the trial will probably take place shortly.

—Laura Harris, who appeared in New York under disadvantageous circumstances, seems to have met with marked favor in Madrid. The *Reforma* of that place says:—

"The appearance of Miss Harris, in the costume of the enchanting and innocent 'Amina,' produced a genuine sensation. No one expected such youth and such freshness. The fair artist consequently awoke the liveliest interest, especially the moment she opened her lips and allowed the audience to hear a voice so pure in character and so ingeniously candid, that it seemed to belong to some angel who had descended upon the earth. Perhaps our readers may expect a few facts connected with the biography of this new star. But what is there to tell concerning the existence of only sixteen or seventeen years? Miss Laura Harris comes from New York, whence she brings a voice accustomed to execute the greatest difficulties, to which it has apparently been trained by canaries and nightingales. She possesses an expressive countenance: eyes sparkling with youth and intelligence; the foot of an Andalusian; and the hands of a fairy. So much for her personal appearance, beneath which we have reason to believe there exists deep feeling. * * * * The pieces in which she shone most were the cavatina of the first act, the duet with the tenor, the grand finale of the second act, and the rondo at the end of the opera."

Other papers call her "a musical marvel" and a "new star." We wonder what terms they will find to express their admiration when Miss Kellogg sings abroad

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION
Of Request to the Legislature.

Resolved, That the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do hereby signify their approval of the proposed Act of Assembly, entitled "An act supplementary to an act to incorporate the city of Philadelphia, authorizing the improvement of Broad street in said city," and most respectfully request the General Assembly of Pennsylvania to enact the same into a law, as follows:—

"An act supplementary to an act to incorporate the city of Philadelphia, authorizing the improvement of Broad street in said city."

Whereas, for the uses and purposes of the public, and the benefits and advantages which will inure to them by making and forever maintaining Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, for its entire length, as the same is now opened or may hereafter be opened, the principal avenue of the said city, and for keeping and preserving the said street forever free from and unobstructed by railroad tracks extending along the same, as well as for the purpose of enabling and authorizing the said city to remove or cause to be removed all railroad and railway tracks and other obstructions laid or constructed along the same, and in impairing its uses for public purposes as aforesaid.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the city of Philadelphia be and is hereby authorized and empowered and required to occupy and appropriate Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, for its entire length, as the same is now opened or may hereafter be opened, and from curb to curb thereof, except as hereinafter provided, for the uses and purposes of a public drive, carriage way, street, or avenue, and to improve the said street, or portions thereof, from time to time, and in whole or in part with such mode of pavement, paving, macadamizing, gravelling, or other roadway as may, in the judgment of the Select and Common Councils of said city, be best adapted to and for the uses and purposes aforesaid, and for that purpose the said Councils shall have and are hereby authorized to enact such ordinances or resolutions, with such conditions or stipulations as may require the cost of said improvements to be paid for by the owners of property abutting upon said street: Provided, That so much of Broad street as lies between Willow and Prime streets shall not be subject to the operation of this act for the period of three years from the passage hereof.

Section 2. The said city of Philadelphia is hereby authorized and empowered and required, for the uses and purposes aforesaid, and to enable the said street to be so occupied and improved, to take and appropriate all the estate, rights, interest, liberties, easements, franchises, and properties, of, in, to, upon, or along the said street, belonging to or enjoyed by any private owner, or municipal railroad, or railway corporation, or corporations thereon or thereupon, and to take up and remove therefrom from time to time, all railroads or railway tracks, or other obstructions thereupon, except such tracks as cross said street, first causing just compensation to be made, or secured to be made, to such corporation or private owners, out of money voluntarily subscribed by the citizens of said city for that purpose, and if the said city cannot agree with such corporation, corporations, or private owners, upon the compensation to be made, or secured to be made as aforesaid, to cause a petition to be presented or filed in the Court of Common Pleas of the said city and county of Philadelphia, on behalf of said city, setting forth the nature and kind of such estate, right interest, liberties, easement, franchise, or property, which such corporation or private owner hath, or claim to have, of, in, upon, or along said street, and that, by ordinance or resolution, the said city has appropriated the same for said public uses and purposes; whereupon the Court shall appoint a jury of five freeholders, residents of said city, to ascertain and report to said Court what the compensation such corporation or private owner claiming the same is entitled to, and when such report shall be affirmed by the Court upon notice to such corporation, and the said compensation paid, as hereinafter provided, the Chief Commissioner of Highways shall proceed to remove and take up the railroad or railway tracks or obstructions from said street, and the proceedings for the ascertainment of such compensation or damage, where not otherwise provided for by this act, shall be in accordance with the provisions of the general act of Assembly relating to railroad companies, approved 19th February, 1849: Provided, however, that before the said city shall actually acquire any such rights, estate, interest, liberty, easement, and property, or remove from said street any such railroad or railway tracks, the amount of compensation so agreed to be paid or ascertained by the jury as aforesaid shall be contributed and paid to such corporation entitled to the same out of money voluntarily subscribed by the citizens of said city for that purpose; and provided, further, that any passenger railway corporation or corporations which may have the right under existing laws to occupy the whole or portions of Broad street with railroad tracks, and shall and will within six months after the passage of this act relinquish and surrender to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and which they are hereby authorized to do, all their rights, franchises, and easements thereupon or thereon, between Christian street and Columbia avenue, and shall and will covenant and agree with the City of Philadelphia for and on behalf of the citizens thereof, not to use or permit to be used upon their railway or railways upon other portions of said street steam as the motive power; then, in consideration thereof, such passenger railway corporation or corporations shall be exempt from any appropriation of their corporate rights, franchises, and easements and privileges upon said Broad street, between Christian street and League Island, and from Columbia avenue northwardly, under the provisions of this section.

Section 3. And the said city is hereby authorized and empowered, for the uses and purposes aforesaid, and to enable the said street to be occupied and improved, to take and appropriate any and all right, title, claim, interest, easement, liberties, privileges, or property which may belong to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, or which the said company may have in any way of, in, to, upon, or along said street or any portion thereof, and the railroad belonging to said company, and constructed and laid upon said street, or of, in, or to any use of said railroad, or any right, title, or claim to the maintenance and continuance of said railroad by the city, and to remove such railroad tracks from said street, first causing just compensation to be made, or secured to be made, to the said Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, as provided for in section 2 of this act: Provided, however, that before the said city shall actually acquire any such right, title, claim, interest, easement, liberties, privileges, property, or use, or shall remove from said street any such railroad or railway track, the amount of compensation so agreed to be paid or ascertained by the jury as aforesaid shall be contributed and paid to the said Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, out of money voluntarily subscribed by the citizens of said city for that purpose.

Section 4. That upon the improvement of said street, or any portion thereof, as provided in the first section hereof, and in consideration of the payment of the cost thereof by the owners of property abutting thereupon as aforesaid, or upon and in consideration of the contributions and payments of the moneys agreed to be paid or ascertained by a jury as aforesaid, no person or persons, or corporations of any kind, nor the city of Philadelphia, shall at any time hereafter be authorized or empowered to locate, lay, construct, or maintain any railroad or railway tracks, or obstructions prejudicial to the uses and purpose aforesaid along or upon said street, or any portion thereof (except at the intersection of streets, and for the purpose of crossing said Broad street): Provided, nevertheless, that a single or double track passenger railway, and which shall not be used or operated by steam power, may hereafter be authorized by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, upon the whole or portions of said Broad street, when an act or acts for that purpose shall be approved and recommended by an ordinance of the Select and Common Councils of said city, and approved by the Mayor.

Section 5. The Select and Common Councils of the city are hereby authorized and requested to enact all ordinances or resolutions necessary and proper for the carrying into effect the requirements, provisions, and purposes of this act, and in like manner to require any railway tracks hereafter to be laid and constructed upon Broad street, to be done under the direction of the Chief Engineer of the said city, in such manner as shall not interfere with any carriage or roadway or boulevard which may occupy the centre portion of said street; and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the terms and provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this tenth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

3 12 1t

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear treats all diseases appertaining to the above member with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 519 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients a he has no secrets in his practice 10 3

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Paving of Footways on Tulpehocken and Penn Streets, Twenty-second Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to notify the owners of property fronting on the southeast side of Tulpehocken street from Morton street to a distance of nine hundred feet therefrom; on the southeast side of Tulpehocken street, from Green street to Wayne avenue; on Penn street from Chew street to the Germantown Railroad. And if they should refuse or neglect to comply with said notice, he is hereby authorized to contract with a competent person to do the same, upon the condition that the contractor will collect the cost thereof from the respective owners of property fronting thereon.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this tenth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

3 12 1t

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, IN duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, the 16th day of April, 1866, for the delivery of 6000 head of BEEF CATTLE on the hoof, for the use of captured Indians. The cattle to be delivered to the A. C. S., for Indians at Fort Sumner, New Mexico.

The first delivery to be on the 1st day of July, 1866, and to consist of 500 head of cattle; the subsequent deliveries to be in such numbers and at such times as may be required by the undersigned.

The cattle must be from three to five years old, and must weigh at least 400 pounds net (their weight to be ascertained according to manner laid down in the Subs. Regulations of 1863), and to be of the best marketable quality. No Stags, Bulls, Cows, or heifers will be received.

Whenever, in the opinion of the A. C. S. for Indians, at Fort Sumner, the cattle presented do not fulfil the conditions here set forth, as many as do not will be rejected. Ten per cent. of money due contractors will be retained until the contract is fulfilled.

Two responsible persons must sign each bid, guaranteeing that if the contract is awarded to the party or parties therein proposing, they will enter into ample bonds for the faithful fulfilment of the contract, and when the parties thus offering as sureties are unknown to the undersigned, their ability to reimburse the loss to the United States, which would accrue in case of failure, must be attested before a magistrate or other officer empowered to administer oaths.

The parties to whom this contract is let will be expected to fill the contract themselves—any sub-letting of the contract will be considered as a failure to comply with the contract, and the contractor will be held responsible therefor.

Endorse on the envelope "Proposals for Beef Cattle, at Fort Sumner, New Mexico."

W. H. BELL,
Captain and C. S. and Brevet Major, U. S. A.
Office Purchasing and Depot C. S., District of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M., February 7, 1866. 3 1 23t

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING COMMISSARY,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE,
NASHVILLE, Tenn.,
February 21, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

which must be in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M.,

THURSDAY, March 15, 1866,

for supplying FRESH BEEF, of good and marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat (necks, shanks, and kidney tallow to be excluded), for issue to the troops and others supplied by the Government with rations, at the following posts in the Military Division of Tennessee:—Atlanta and Macon, Ga., Nashville, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Huntsville, Ala., and at all posts drawing supplies from the above-named posts.

Contract to be in force six months, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1866, and ending the 30th day of September, 1866, or such less time as the Commissary-General of Subsistence may direct.

The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef to be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down.

The shanks of fore quarters to be cut off from three to four inches above the knee joint, and of hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock joint.

Payment will be made monthly, or as early thereafter as funds may be received therefor, and in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Separate bids will be received for each of the above posts, or one bid may include them all.

No bids will be received from persons who come under the exceptions of the President's Amnesty Proclamation. Nor will bids in which such persons are interested, either directly or indirectly, be received, unless they can produce the pardon of the President.

Bids from all other persons under said Proclamation must be accompanied by the Amnesty Oath.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, stating that if a contract is awarded they will enter bonds for the faithful fulfilment of the contract.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any and all bids offered.

Indorse envelopes "Proposals for Fresh Beef," and address the same to the undersigned.

M. P. SMALL,
Brevet Colonel and C. S.,
2 26 16t Nashville, Tenn.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES—

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
March 5, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 15th day of March instant, for the supply of Fifty Thousand pounds of FRESH BEEF and Fifty Thousand pounds of FRESH VEGETABLES, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard and Station, as required.

The Beef and Vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound.

The Beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will, on no account, be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer made must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed and has the license required by act of Congress.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government. 3 5 10t

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SURPLUS HARD BREAD.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. A.,
No. 8 S. GAY STREET,
BALTIMORE, Md., February 27, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, March 17, 1866, for the purchase of surplus HARD BREAD on hand at this depot

Proposals must state that the offer is made under advertisement of this date.

The bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each. No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes.

Purchases will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser.

Payment required in Government funds on notification of acceptance of bid. Twenty days allowed purchasers to remove stores.

Proposals to be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to

THOMAS WILSON,
Brevet Lt.-Col. and C. S. U. S. A.,
2 26 17t Brevet Brig. Gen. Volunteers.

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 8 §

THE COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the Anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS, for Extracting Teeth without pain. WE DO NO OTHER DENTAL WORK. Office, No. 737 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. 2 5 1m*

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at Lincoln Depot, Washington, D. C., under the direction of Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Q. M., on TUESDAY, March 27, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned Quartermaster's Stores, consisting of:—

Chairs,	Wheelbarrows,
Desks,	250 lbs. Paints,
Printing Press, and Type,	680 lbs. Lead Pipe,
Blankets,	1360 lbs. Scrap Cast Iron,
Bridles,	46,320 lbs. Scrap Wrought Iron,
Chains,	
Horse and Wagon Covers,	30,000 lbs. Iron Tire,
Harness,	1636 lbs Scrap Leather, new,
Feed Troughs,	1530 lbs. Rope,
Halters,	1000 lbs. Scrap Steel,
Saddles,	45 lbs. Zinc,
Lines,	25 Ambulances,
Wagon Wheels, Hubs, and Bodies,	1 Buggy,
Drug Mill,	25 Carts,
Anvils,	8 Slop Carts,
Tire Bender,	18 two-horse Wagons,
Portable Forges,	10 two-horse Spring Wagons,
Smiths' Bellows,	2 four-horse Spring Wagons,
Planes,	
Saws,	125 "Wheeling" Army Wagons,
Cauldrons,	
Fire and Water Hose,	18 Scavenger Wagons,
Hydrants,	1 Water Wagon, Etc.
Bake Ovens,	
Platform scales,	

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property is sold.

The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
3 9 15t Depot of Washington.

SALE OF STEAM BOILER, FORCE PUMPS, WATER PIPE, FIRE PLUGS, ETC., comprising
THE WATER WORKS AT GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 26, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, Assistant Quartermaster,

On THURSDAY, April 5, 1866,

at 12 o'clock M., the following described public property, to wit:—

ONE STEAM BOILER,

30 feet long and three feet in diameter (with two 12-inch return flues), made of ⅜ inch boiler iron, with all the necessary appurtenances, including cast-iron front, gauge cocks, globe valves, feed pump, smoke-stack, and hood, steam gauge (Ashcroft's patent), grate-bars, pipe, plugs, reducing pieces, etc., all in good order.

TWO WORTHINGTON STEAM FORCE PUMPS, No. 6, 18-inch cylinder, 9-inch stroke, 25-horse power each, and each capable of pumping and forcing 100-000 gallons of water per day. Connected with them are the requisite valves, glands, couplings, bends, elbows, double-valve oil cups, etc. These Pumps are comparatively new, and in complete working order.

A large quantity of WATER PIPE, as follows:—
5,182 feet 6-inch cast-iron Water Pipe.
12,000 " 3-inch " "
800 " 2-inch wrought-iron "
564 " 1½-inch cast-iron "
2 000 " 1¼-inch " "
1,000 " 1-inch " "
5,000 " ¾-inch " "

THIRTY-ONE CAST-IRON FIRE PLUGS, (Ayres' patent), with all the necessary connections, such as—
T's,
Bends,
Stop-cocks,
Elbows,
Four-way pieces, Etc.,
all in excellent condition; together with
ALL THE TOOLS, Etc.,
required for making alterations and repairs in water-pipe, such as
Pipe-cutting Machines,
Taps and Dies,
Plyers,
Crabs,
Drills,
Punches,
Caulking Tools, Etc

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Deliveries will be made to purchasers on or before the first (1st) day of May next.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

Any further information that may be desired will be given upon application, in person, or by letter, to Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., Giesboro, D. C., or at this office.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Bvt. Brig. Gen., in charge,
2 28t a4 First Div., Q. M. G. O.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND DAMAGED HOSPITAL PROPERTY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of March next, at Judiciary Square Warehouses, back of City Hall, in this city, a large quantity of serviceable and damaged hospital property, principally consisting of

Hair Mattresses and Pillows,	Towels,
	Gowns,
Blankets,	Lanterns,
Sheets,	Plates,
Drawers,	Bowls,
Shirts,	Mugs,
Mosquito Nets,	Tin Ware,
Counterpanes,	Knives and Forks,
Slippers,	Spoons, &c.
Socks,	

Forty-eight hours allowed to purchasers to remove property.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

CHAS. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A. Med. Pur.
3-7-7t C. W. BOTELER, Auct.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WILMINGTON, Del., February 12, 1866.

SALE OF 500 SURPLUS GOVERNMENT MULES,
All Good and Serviceable.

Will be sold at public auction, at Wilmington, Del., on EVERY FRIDAY during the month of March,

ONE HUNDRED MULES.

The especial attention of purchasers is invited to the fact that these Mules are large, well paired, and in excellent condition, being the surplus team Mules of Washington Depot.

Animals sold singly.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

By order of
2 27 tmb30 Bvt. Brig.-Gen. JAMES A. EKIN.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2

S. SILBERMAN & CO., IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS,
No. 13 N. FOURTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Portemonnaies, Pocket Books, Purses, Travelling Bags, Satchels, Dressing Cases, Ladies Companions, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Work Boxes, Jewel Boxes, Photograph Albums, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Spectacles, Card Cases, China and Gilt Ornaments, Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Fans, Hair Nets, Hair Ornaments, Steel Jewelry, Jet Goods, Cornelian Goods, Bracelets, Necklaces, Belt Clasps, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, Scarf Pins, Scarf Rings, Silk Watch Guards, Leather Guards, Steel and Plated Chains, Watch Keys, Shawl Pins, Violin Strings, Beads of all kinds, Dolls, Rubber Balls, Dominoes, Dice, Chessmen, Chess Boards, Backgammon Boards, Playing Cards, Pocket Flasks, Drinking Cups, Tobacco Pipes, Tobacco Boxes, Tobacco Pouches, Match Boxes, Pipe Stems, Cigar Tubes, Cigar Cases. 3 15 1y

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 25

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel JAMES M. MOORE, A. Q. M., at Warehouse No. 5, on New York avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, Washington, D. C., on TUESDAY, March 20, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of Quartermasters' Stores, consisting of—

16 lbs. Muriatic Acid,	14 Pork Barrels,
19 Adzes, assorted,	4 Bellows,
102 gallons Alcohol,	32 Bevels,
4 Anvils,	132 feet Leather Belting,
835 Augers, assorted,	32 feet Rubber Belting,
692 Axes, assorted,	1,281 Bits, assorted,
80 Broad Axes,	13 Blocks, assorted,
191 Hand Axes,	20 Coffin Boxes,
85 Balls and Chains,	8 Wood Boxes,
22 Carpenters' Benches,	12 Dredging Boxes,
100 Wood Benches,	1 Draughting Board,
3 Wash Boards,	225 Chair Bottoms,
19 Copper Boilers,	125 Chair Backs and Arms,
99 Door Bolts, assor'd	100 Chair Backs,
300 Spring Window Bolts,	108 Chair Legs,
82 lbs. Borax,	3 050 Chair Stretchers,
6,000 Copper Bottoms,	600 Lamp Chimneys,
4 Plumb Bobs,	1 000 lbs. Fire Clay,
6 Circulat'g Boilers,	1 000 lbs. Copper,
4 Steam Boilers,	500 Stove Doors,
2 Marking Brushes,	499 Chairs, assorted,
538 Whitewash Bru's,	400 Field Desks,
859 Paint Brushes, assorted,	100 Office Desks,
	300 Bucket Ears,
391 Varnish Brushes,	2,236 Files, assorted,
203 Dust Brushes,	1,946 Bastard Files,
19 Clothes Brushes,	10 000 Lights Glass,
2 081 Chisels, assorted,	2 000 Saucepan Handles,
25 lbs. French Chalk,	1,294 Chisel Handles,
1 620 Pick handles,	1,541 Axe Handles,
25,000 pairs Hinges, assorted,	2,000 Window Sash,
	3,900 gross Screws, assorted,
53 Cast Iron Hoppers,	
25 000 lbs. Iron, assorted.	1 100 Shovels, assorted,
1,500 Knobs, assorted,	20 000 lbs. Spikes,
2,000 lbs. Lead,	1 003 Stove Feet,
2 926 Chest Locks,	2,000 lbs Cast Steel,
3 506 Cupboard Locks,	700 boxes Tin,
400 Mallets,	1,000 Lamp Tubes,
112,000 lbs. Cut Nails,	105 Cast Iron Traps,
16,000 lbs. Wrought Nails	400 yards Silver Tinsel,
1,000 Frying Pans,	6,835 Papers Tacks, assorted,
2,000 lbs. Wrought Pipe,	
421 Planes, assorted,	100 Wheelbarrows,
250 Tin Pumps, assorted,	4 000 lbs. Wire,
	30,000 lbs. Zinc,
500 lbs. Iron Rivets,	6,000 Escutcheons,
300 lbs. Rods Wire,	300 Tables, assorted.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all of the property is sold.

The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of
Brevet Major-General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.
CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
3 3 15t Brevet Colonel and Quartermaster.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, TABLES, FENCING, WHARVES, ETC. AT GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 27, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General there will be sold on the premises, at Public Auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., commencing on MONDAY, April 2, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continuing from the same hour each day thereafter (except WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, April 4 and 5, on which days the Mill and Water Works will be sold), until the whole shall have been disposed of, the following described public property, to wit:—

Eleven (11) OFFICES (frame): 28x140 (two stories), 16x20, 16x38, two 20x20 (two stories), 16x28 (kitchen adjoining, 10x16), 12x32, 15x16, two 26x26, and 28x75.

Eighty-nine (89) LABORERS' QUARTERS (frame): seventy-four 16x16, fourteen 12x14, and one 16x16, with shed adjoining, 8x14

Ten (10) DWELLINGS (frame): 28x50 (two stories, with back buildings, 12x32), four 10x24, 15x40, 16x32, 16x28 (with wing 16x17 and two kitchens adjoining, 9x12 and 10x10), 10x20 (with wing 16x14), 24x24 (with shed adjoining, 15x40).

Nine (9) MESS HOUSES (frame): 28x190 (two stories), 15x60 (with wing 10x20), 28x140 (two stories), 28x130 (with additions, 10x12), 28x140, 28x50 (two stories), 16x50, 16x31, and 28x40.

Thirty-two (32) STABLES (frame): Twenty-four 28x452, six 28x366, one 11x32, and one 18x29 (with shed adjoining, 14x50).

One (1) HOSPITAL STABLE (frame), with 5270 lineal feet of stabling.

One (1) ISSUING STABLE (frame), with 5312 lineal feet of stabling

Twenty (20) BUILDINGS (frame): 28x82, 28x56, 18x32, 18x31, 15x65, 10x16, four 16x50, four 9x22, 28x432, 28x140, 21x48, 28x300, 20x25, and 17x17.

SHEDDING, 7758 lineal feet

Thirty-two (32) WATER TANKS, 4x16, two feet deep.

Seventy-eight (78) MANGERS, 3½x16, three-and-a-half feet deep.

Twenty (20) OUT-HOUSES.

One (1) HAY SHED, 112x312

One (1) GRAIN HOUSE (frame): 56x220.

Three (3) WHARVES: one 40,181 square feet, one 11,169 square feet, and one 2-89 square feet.

FENCING, 23,980 lineal feet

One (1) STOREHOUSE (frame): 52x150.

Two BLACKSMITHS' SHOPS (frame): 48x160, and 68x160.

One (1) ENGINE HOUSE, 17x32.

The buildings will be sold singly, and must be removed within fifteen days.

The buildings will be taken down at the expense of purchasers; but the lumber will, if desired, be delivered by the Government, free of charge for transportation, on the depot wharf.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

For further information, apply in person or by letter to

Captain GEORGE T. BROWNING, A. Q. M.,
Giesboro, D. C.,
or to this office.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General in charge
3 2 26t First Division, Q. M. G. O.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT MACON, GA.

By direction of the SECRETARY OF WAR, all the

BUILDING MATERIALS,
STEAM ENGINES,
MACHINERY, TOOLS,
IRON, COPPER, LUMBER,
AND STORES OF VARIOUS KINDS,

which were collected at Macon, Ga., by the Confederate Government, for the erection and permanent operation of a large armory, laboratory, and arsenal; and also

TOOLS, MACHINERY, AND MATERIALS

collected from iron works and armories in the States of Alabama and Georgia, will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Among the articles to be sold are:—
9,000 lbs. Copper—pigs.
42,000 lbs. Copper—round rod
38,000 lbs. Copper—bar.
20,000 lbs. Copper—sheet.
200,000 lbs Wrought Iron—bar and rod.
500 tons Pig Iron.
750 tons Cast Iron—unserviceable shells.
54,000 lbs. Lead—pigs.
45,000 lbs. Tin—block and sheet.
4,000 lbs. Chain—crane and cable.
15,000 yards Cloth—Cotton, English Serge, oiled and enamelled.
32,000 lbs. Powder.
8,000 feet Belting—gum and leather, assorted sizes.
200 Machines—Drills, Planers, Milling, Screw-cutting, Steam and Trip-hammers.

Besides:—

Harness,	35 Unserviceable Cannon, iron and bronze,
Saddles,	
Horse Equipments,	Laboratory Stores and Materials,
Infantry and Cavalry Accoutrements,	Spare Parts (new) for Springfield Muskets and Colt's Revolvers, and an assortment of
Blankets,	
Wagon and Gun Carriage Irons,	
60 broken Gun Carriages,	

PAINTS AND OILS.

The attention of Northern buyers is called to this sale, which is a large one, and of valuable property.

Full printed Catalogues of the property to be sold can be obtained from the Chief of Ordnance at Washington, D. C., and from the Commanding Officer of the Augusta Arsenal, Georgia.

The sale will commence on

WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1866,

and continue every day until all the property is sold.

Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

D. W. FLAGLER,
Captain Ord. Brev. Lt.-Colonel,
3 2 22t Com. Augusta Arsenal.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF STEAM GRIST MILL AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 21, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., on WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1866, at twelve o'clock M., the following described public property, to wit:—

ONE (1) STEAM GRINDING AND FEED MILL,

(frame, with massive granite foundations), 40 by 80 feet, with coal, hay, and engine houses attached, all constructed of the very best material, and in the most substantial manner.

Also, at the same time and place, the machinery and appliances of the mill, consisting of

ONE (1) ENGINE, OF 100-HORSE POWER, with cylinder of twenty-two (22) inches diameter and twenty-four (24) inches stroke, set upon a heavy cast iron bed-plate, with cold and hot water pumps and heater, and a cast iron fly-wheel with driving-pulleys of the same material, ten (10) feet in diameter and twenty-four (24) inches face, with Judson's patent governor.

TWO (2) BOILERS, of SIXTY-HORSE POWER EACH,

made of the best boiler iron, five-sixteenths (5-16) of an inch in thickness, five (5) feet in diameter, and fourteen (14) feet five (5) inches in length; each boiler containing seventy-six (76) lap-welded flues, each three (3) and one-fourth (¼) inches in diameter, with all the requisite appendages.

TEN (10) PAIRS OF REED'S PATENT BUCKINGHAM THIRTY (30) INCHES SPRING MILLS, constructed of solid French burr millstone, and set in heavy, well-balanced frames, with hay-cutters, elevators, and conveyors sufficient to cut and handle the hay, grain and prepared feed on the most economical and labor-saving plan.

The shafting is of finished wrought iron, and the pulleys of cast-iron, faced and balanced, with hangers and boxes, sufficient to drive ten (10) pairs of burrs, etc. The main driving-belt is of four (4) ply rubber, and twenty-four (24) inches wide. The belts for driving the mills, etc., are of the best oak-tanned, patent stretched leather.

The Engine, Boilers, Machinery, and Fixtures of every description, are of the very best materials and workmanship, and are still in excellent condition and fine working order, the mill having been in operation only about fifteen months

If deemed advisable by the agent of the Government on the day of sale, the buildings will be sold separately.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Purchasers will be required to remove their property before the first (1st) day of May next, unless otherwise arranged with the owner of the grounds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

Any further information that may be desired will be given upon application, in person or by letter, to Captain GEORGE T. BROWNING, A. Q. M., Giesboro, or to this office.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General,
2 26 31t In charge First Division Q. M. G. O.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, January 18, 1866.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE NAVY POWDERS AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

There will be sold to the highest bidders, at Public Auction, at noon of the 15th day of March, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Norfolk Navy Yard, *by sample*, five hundred and thirty-four thousand four hundred and three (534,403) pounds of NAVY POWDERS, as follows:—
502,360 pounds serviceable.
7,877 " condemned.
19,518 " damaged.
4,648 " compressed.

As only about two hundred and seventy-two thousand three hundred and fifty-five (272,355) pounds of these powders are in barrels, purchasers must provide barrels into which the remainder of the powders may be emptied from the tanks, for which a period of thirty (30) days will be allowed. The powder in barrels, however, must be removed within ten days from the day of sale, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds; one-half the purchase money to be deposited at the completion of the sale, and the remainder before the powders are removed.

H. A. WISE,
2 26 15t Chief of Bureau.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 2, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY YARD, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

There will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidders, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance of the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., at noon, on the 3d day of April, 1866, four thousand four hundred and ninety-nine (4499) barrels Navy Powders.

These Powders will be sold by sample, in lots of one hundred, two hundred, and three hundred barrels. Purchasers to furnish barrels into which the powders may be emptied from the tanks.

Terms—One half cash in Government funds, and the remainder on the removal of the Powders, for which a period of ten days will be allowed. If not then removed the Powders will revert to the Government.

H. A. WISE,
3 3swt41 Chief of Bureau.

SALE OF MANURE.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23, 1866.

Will be sold at the Cavalry Depot, Giesboro, D. C., a large quantity of stock-yard MANURE, which will be delivered to purchasers on the ground, or in barges or boats to be provided by them, at forty (40) cents per cubic yard.

Two or more boats (according to size) can be loaded per day.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General,
2 27 29t In charge First Division Q. M. G. O.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.
NAVY DEPARTMENT.
WASHINGTON CITY, February 28, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

There will be sold to the highest bidders, at Public Auction, at noon, the 12th day of April, by the Ordnance Officer at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, N. H., one hundred and eighty-five thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine (185,969) pounds NAVY POWDER, as follows:—
131,600 pounds Cannon Powder.
29,219 " Rifle "
25,150 " Musket "

These Powders will be divided into lots of one hundred barrels each

Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, and the remainder on the removal of the Powders, for which a reasonable time, but not more than thirty days, will be allowed, the purchasers, however, to make every exertion to remove the Powders sooner.

H. A. WISE,
3 1 thm12t Chief of Bureau.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT CARTS, AMBULANCES, AND ARMY WAGONS.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Quartermaster at Lincoln Depot, Washington, D. C., on TUESDAY, March 13, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following-mentioned Government property, viz.:—

52 LIGHT CARTS,
100 LIGHT AMBULANCES,
300 ARMY WAGONS,

which will be sold singly, and must be removed within five days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

By order of Brevet Major-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

CHARLES H. TOMPKINS,
3 2 8t Brevet Colonel and Quartermaster.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY TENTS AND TENT FLIES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., March 5, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, THURSDAY, March 22, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Government storehouse, No. 66 Conway st., Baltimore, Md.

6200 (more or less) unserviceable, worn, and condemned Tents and Tent Flies, consisting in part as follows:—
718 Hospital Tents.
612 Wall "
2757 Common "
65 Sibley "
2051 Shelter "
682 Hospital Tent Flies.
497 Wall Tent Flies.

Five (5) days allowed for removal of property.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

G. W. BRADLEY,
Colonel, Chief Quartermaster,
3 7 13t Middle Military Department.

EUROPE.

THE REPORTED RESIGNATION OF EARL RUSSELL.

Queen Victoria's New Affliction.

MORE ABOUT THE FENIANS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Crisis in the English Cabinet—Rumored Resignation of Earl Russell—The Duke of Somerset to be Sent For—The Story Contradicted.

From the London Times, February 28.

It would be idle to disguise the fact that the course of Government since the meeting of Parliament has been such as to excite the gravest anxiety among the friends of a liberal administration. People have gone about assuring one another that everything was going well, but they did so in tones which ill-corresponded with the words of encouragement they uttered. The Administration has not been called upon to do much, its trial has been but short, and yet what it has done has exhibited a spirit of vacillation and uncertainty which augured ill for its future.

It has seemed as if anything like unity of principle was absent from its deliberations; the Cabinet has been divided against itself; what one man has proposed another has rejected, and no one has been able to guess what would happen to-morrow, because it was impossible to say what spirit would then be predominant. We cannot be surprised, then, to hear it rumored that, under such circumstances, Lord Russell has asked her Majesty to relieve him from duties which have proved too irksome for him, and has begged permission to resign once more the office of First Minister of the Crown. We are not in a position to affirm positively the truth of this rumor, but the existence of such a rumor so substantiated is a fact in itself, and we shall proceed to discuss it and others which have obtained equal authority as if they were well founded.

If a strong liberal government, either under Lord Russell or some capable successor, can be maintained, we should, of course, greatly prefer it; but if this is rendered impossible by internal difficulties, we may call attention to another advantage which would accrue from a tory interregnum. The country is at present embarrassed by what we may venture to call, by a metaphor borrowed from the naval service, "Yellow Admirals." Men who have come to the fore by mere seniority and the course of promotion, who inspire no confidence, and have neither knowledge nor genius to justify their position. It would be invidious to mention them individually, but it is only necessary to recall the names of ministers, past and present, to be aware that there are some from whose claims both the great parties would gladly be relieved. They exist, and it is hard to displace them; but if they were once relegated to obscurity no one would think of recalling them to a position of distinction. . . .

We desire, above all things, a good, sound, strong, liberal government. There are plenty of things for it to do. There is Ireland to be settled, a colonial policy to be determined, a foreign policy still in progress of transition, the permanent question of reform to be laid at rest; but if these things cannot be accomplished at once, we are content to wait for a season, that they may be accomplished more effectually. No one of these can be settled without a united Cabinet, possessing a definite policy, following the inspiration of a single leader; and although the promise of such a result may at present be dim and uncertain, we think we discover signs that a period of darkness and of germination might bring it to light.

CONTRADICTION OF THE RUMOR.

From the London Globe, February 28.

We have authority to state that there is no foundation of any sort for the rumor that Earl Russell had begged permission of her Majesty to resign, and recommended the Duke of Somerset as his successor. The whole story from beginning to end is a pure fiction.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, February 28.

We believe there is not the slightest foundation for the statement in the morning papers, and speculation on the reconstruction of Government may, therefore, be abandoned for the present.

Reported Illness of the Queen.

The Pall Mall *Gazette* had given currency to a report that Queen Victoria was indisposed, but the *Daily Telegraph* asserts that the report was without foundation.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Examiner* says:—"Although I see that the statement of her Majesty's indisposition is vehemently contradicted in one of the morning papers to which one would hardly look for information about the court, I fear that the Pall Mall *Gazette* was well informed, and that the Queen is by no means well. She has had a severe shock in the death of Sir C. Phipps; and she is laboring under severe and trying anxiety about Prince Leopold. The health of his Royal Highness is beyond all doubt in a very critical condition; and it would even be quite safe to use a still stronger word."

The Russo-American Entente Cordiale.

ANOTHER BANQUET TO GENERAL CLAY, OUR MINISTER, AND THE CRONSTADT FLEET.

From the Liverpool Post, February 28.

Americans and Russians have been again fraternizing—this time at Cronstadt—the occasion being the sixty-third anniversary of the Sailors' Club of that city. General Clay and the Secretary of the American Legation were the guests of the evening. The General occupied the place of honor. He had on his right the Governor of Cronstadt, Aide-de-Camp General and Admiral Novossilsky, and on his left Rear-Admiral Lessovsky.

After toasts to the Emperor, the Grand Duke Constantine, and the Minister of Marine, General Novossilsky proposed the health of General Clay to the strains of the "American Hymn," executed by a choir of excellent musicians. Afterwards Admiral Lessovsky addressed to the American representative a speech, in which, after having traced a parallel between the history of the American and Russian fleets, and called to mind the sympathetic reception given to their squadron in the United States, he proposed a toast to the prosperity and power of the fleet and sailors of America. General Clay responded in a brief but cordial speech, translated into Russian by Admiral Lessovsky.

He declared how happy he was to acknowledge here, as at Moscow, the sympathetic reception they gave him in the name of the Russian nation, and how much the friendly relation so happily existing between the two countries had received a new force and new consecration by late events. The Polish revolution in Russia and Secession in the United States have been for the two countries a new experience, out of which they have come victoriously. General Clay then proposed a toast to the maintenance of that agreement and the prosperity of the Russian and American fleets. General Clay was immediately nominated by acclamation honorary member of the club.

The Excitement in Ireland.

FENIANISM IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

Dublin (February 27) Telegram to London Times.

This morning the orderly officers and sergeant-majors in the Dublin garrison inspected the Fenian prisoners, and identified five, arrested in civilian clothes, as deserters from their regiments in England. They were delivered handcuffed to the military authorities. Three publicans and another man were arrested this morning. Sergeant Campbell, of the Antrim militia, and two other men, were arrested to-day in Belfast; also a man named Murphy in Cork, and another at Kinsale.

A BOX OF GRENADES AND SHELLS—ANOTHER FENIAN PROCLAMATION.

Dublin Correspondence of London Times.

This morning the attention of the police was attracted to a box which came from Liverpool in the steamer which arrived at the North Wall, addressed to a person in Dublin and labelled "hardware." The police took possession of the box, opened it, and found that it contained some hand grenades and shells. The name of the person to whom these articles were consigned is withheld by the police for obvious reasons.

A correspondent of the *Freeman* reports that at the small village of Ashbourne, in the county Meath, the police proceeded on Thursday evening to a small untenanted house and there arrested twelve respectable young men, charged on suspicion with being connected with the Fenian movement. This is the first instance of Fenianism in this locality, with the exception of a Fenian proclamation, which was posted on the pier of the chapel gate on last Saturday night, and was as follows:—

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, A certain patriotic and noble race, called Irishmen, have organized in one body all Irishmen, of every religious persuasion, to take up arms at a moment's notice, aided by the strong arm of Union Square, which is the symbol of our redemption, Irishmen organize. War! war! war! We will rise simultaneously, and banish forever the cloven foot of murderous alien rule.

God save Stephens!

POLICEMEN CHARGED WITH FENIANISM.

Dublin Telegram to Cork Examiner.

A policeman of Castletownroche, in the county of Cork, and another from the neighborhood of Fermoy, in the same county, have been arrested on a charge of Fenianism.

ARRESTS OF IRISH AMERICANS.

Five Irish Americans were arrested to-day in Synge street, and documents of a suspicious character, it is said, were found on them. Their names were Thomas O'Brien, Michael McGeean, Thomas Doherty Brougham, John Dunne, Jeremiah Farrell.

DUBLIN, Wednesday night.—Eleven arrests are reported to have been made in Castlebar on Tuesday night. They are all belonging to the working class.

THE UNITED STATES NEGOTIATING FOR AN ÆGEAN ISLAND.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, February 27.

It is said that a negotiation is in progress between the United States and Greek Governments for the sale of an island in the Ægean Archipelago to the former as a commercial depot. We should be slow to believe that this American project has any political significance.

The Americans have certainly no ambition in the east of Europe; but there is no quarter of the world into which they are not anxious to extend their trade; and there is no doubt that the shores of the Black Sea, and even of Asia Minor, present a wider field for international trade than the commercial navies of Europe have as yet exhausted. America, too, there can be no doubt, is the ultimate consumer of many Eastern products which are at present sent in transit to British and French ports, and are thence reshipped to the United States.

This circuitous process cannot fail to suggest to American traders the advantage of shipping their goods direct from the original places of export; but in order to organize a movement of this sort it has probably been found necessary for the Americans to have a depot of their own in Turkish waters. What they require is simply a safe and accessible harbor and a good roadstead. Those who know the Cyclades and the Sporades are aware that these requirements, common as they are in our own islands, are not often to be found in the Greek Archipelago. Rock and iron-bound coasts are more frequent there than creeks and inlets. There are, however, exceptions to this rule, and no exception can be more conspicuous than the magnificent harbor of Syra.

That, indeed, is much too precious to be ceded; but some other somewhat less desirable haven may no doubt be found. One thing is certain, that the Greek Government will be very glad of the purchase money. If the resulting increase of American trade should be what may be fairly anticipated, neither party will have cause to regret the transaction that is ascribed to the two Governments.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The United States Supreme Court to-day, in the case of the Bank for Savings in the city of New York vs. Maxwell B. Field, decided that that institution is liable to pay the monthly tax of one twenty-fourth per cent. on its deposits invested. Justices Grier and Nelson dissented. Justice Field did not sit in the case.

Arrival of Steamers at New York.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The steamer *New York*, from Aspinwall on the 3d inst., has arrived. The steamer *Atalanta*, from London on the 31st ult., arrived at this port this morning.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Stocks are dull. Chicago and Rock Island 103; Michigan Southern, 75; N. Y. Central, 92; Pennsylvania Coal, 48½; Reading, 98½; Missouri 6s, 71; Erie, 83½; Canadas, 84; Tennessee 6s, 89½; One-year certificates, 99½; Treasury 7·30s, 99⅝; Five-twenties, 103½; Ten-forties, 90½; Gold, 131½.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Mar. 12

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

SECOND BOARD.

100 sh	Cat pf..s60	wn 28⅞	5 sh Cam & Am...116
100 sh	do s60	wn.. 28⅛	100 sh Pa & E....s30 28⅛
100 sh	do.s60	wn.. 28⅛	200 sh St Nich Oil... ⅛
100 sh	do.....	28¼	100 sh Ocean..... 10⅞
100 sh	do...b30	29	

The Board adjourned on the announcement of the death of James Nevins, Esq.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES of every description with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and renished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,

3 12 mths§ No. 510 RACE Street.

BUY FURNITURE AT GOULD & CO.'S UNION DEPOTS,

Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street

(Opposite Christ Church),

And Corner of NINTH and MARKET

The largest, cheapest, and best stock of

FURNITURE

Of every description in the world. 2 10

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—NOTICE IS hereby given that application will be made to his Excellency, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania, for the pardon of GEORGE WASHINGTON RIEHL, alias EDDIS, who was, on the 23d day of March, 1860, convicted of the murder of HENRY GAUCKER, and sentenced on August 8, 1860, at the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia, to twelve years imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary. 3 10 2t*

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

U.S. Grant on Army Retrenchment.

SMALLPOX IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Our Special Despatches.

WASHINGTON, March 12.

Army Retrenchment.

General Grant has issued an order directing commanders of military departments to cause all rented buildings to be vacated as rapidly as possible, and the troops and officers in their commands to be ordered to be mustered out at regular military posts. Other measures of retrenchment are specified, and the attention of all commanding officers is called to the absolute necessity of economy.

The South Carolina Freedmen.

The Surgeon-in-chief of South Carolina district sends to the Freedmen's Bureau for fresh supplies of vaccine matter, and reports that the smallpox is spreading rapidly in that State.

Examination of Breech-loading Arms.

The Board for the Examination of Breech-Loading Arms, of which General Hancock is President, is now in session at Winder's building. Arms will be received daily between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M., until further notice. Inventors are requested to submit their arms in person or by agent to the Recorder of the Board.

Issues of Currency.

The Comptroller of the currency last week issued as circulation of National Banks, $1,123,960.

Sanitary Measures.

The Secretary of War has issued stringent orders to all commanders of ports to inaugurate immediate and thorough sanitary measures, with a view to preserving the health of their commands, and as a preventive to cholera should it reach our shores the coming season.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Mr. Grimes (Iowa) offered the memorial of the Iowa Legislature asking for the speedy trial of Jeff. Davis, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.), from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the resolution of thanks to the seamen who assisted in saving the soldiers and officers from the wreck of the steamship *San Francisco*.

Also the bill to fix the rate of mileage for officers travelling on public duty.

At 12 o'clock the bill to extend the time for withdrawing goods from the public stores and bonded warehouses was taken up.

Mr. Sprague (Ill.) took the floor in opposition to the measure.

House of Representatives.

The first business in order during the morning hour was the call of Committees for reports, the reports to be placed upon the calendar. None were made.

The next business was the call of the States for resolutions.

Mr. Ashley (Ohio) offered a resolution directing the Joint Committee on the Library to inquire into the expediency of purchasing the portrait of Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, now on exhibition in the Congressional Library. Mr. Ashley stated that the picture was painted and owned by Miss Ransom, of Cleveland, Ohio, and was a work of art as faultless as it was a faithful representation of a great and good man who had for nearly a quarter of a century

"Faithful stood, with prophet's finger
Pointing towards the blessed to-be,
When beneath the spread of heaven
Every creature shall be free."

Mr. Eldridge (Mass.) demanded the yeas and nays, and being ordered, the vote resulted in yeas 78 and nays 33; so the resolution was anopted.

Mr. Julien (Ind.), by unanimous consent, introduced a bill to fix eight hours as a day's work in all cases where laborers, mechanics, or artisans shall be employed by or under the authority of the Government of the United States. It was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Spalding (Ohio) introduced a joint resolution in reference to the taxation of United States notes and certificates of indebtedness by the several States. The joint resolution proposes to enact that the act of June 30, 1864, shall not be so construed as to exempt from taxation by or under State or municipal authority United States notes or certificates of indebtedness bearing interest. The joint resolution was read twice.

Mr. Spalding moved to refer it to the Committee of Ways and Means, with leave to report at any time; and also moved the previous question, which was seconded.

Mr. Wentworth (Ill.) objected to the latter part of the motion, giving leave to report at any time. He wanted no repudiation.

The Speaker—It is too late to object. The House has ordered the main question.

Mr. Stevens—I hope the gentleman will make it a resolution of inquiry.

The Speaker—There are no instructions in the joint resolution. It is simply to be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Wentworth—I would scarcely object to refer anything now, since the guarantee of the Mexican bonds was referred. (Laughter.)

Mr. Conkling (N. Y.)—Will it be in order for me to ask the mover of that resolution to modify it, so as to make it applicable only to such securities as shall be issued hereafter?

The Speaker—It can only be done by unanimous consent.

Mr. Spalding—I shall not consent to that. I want to tax the greenbacks in the States. It is as much as we can do to carry the interest-bearing bonds without taxation.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.)—Will not the gentleman make it a resolution of inquiry?

Mr. Spalding—It goes no further than that it will be submitted to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Wentworth moved to reconsider the vote ordering the main question.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.)—I move to lay the joint resolution on the table. It is rank repudiation, and nothing else.

The vote ordering the main question was reconsidered.

Mr. Stevens withdrew his motion.

Mr. Rogers (N. J) renewed it, and called for the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays being ordered, the vote resulted in yeas 42, nays 90, so the resolution was not laid on the table.

Mr. Spalding then modified his resolution by striking out the words "certificates of indebtedness."

Several members objected to the right of modification, but the Speaker ruled in favor of it.

On the suggestion of Mr. Hooper (Mass.), it was further modified, so as to read "that the act of June 30, 1864, shall not be so construed as to exempt from taxation by or under State or municipal authority, any amount of United States notes not bearing interest, held by any person as money."

The previous question was again seconded, and the main question ordered; the joint resolution was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For Additional Local Items see Third Page.]

DEATH OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN.—During the past ten days we have been called upon to chronicle the death of three prominent business men of Philadelphia and its vicinity—Mr. Martin, Mr. Fotterall, and Dr. Jayne. To-day we regret to be under the necessity of adding another to the list, John P. Crozer, one of the oldest, wealthiest, and most esteemed manufacturers in the country, who died yesterday morning, at about 9 o'clock, at his residence near Chester, in Delaware county. Mr. Crozer commenced the manufacture of cotton goods at an early day, and, in connection with his sons, has been in active business up to within a few days of his death. His energy and business skill were only excelled by the integrity and irreproachable character of his private life. Those who knew him best speak of him as a model of the true Christian gentleman, modest, unassuming, but overflowing with the milk of human kindness. Like Dr. Jayne, he was a devoted member of the Baptist Church, and gave largely to the benevolent and charitable organizations of that body—though he did not confine his benefactions to any particular branch of the Church. His charity embraced all classes of the needy. He leaves several sons and daughters to inherit his vast wealth. Rev. Benjamin F. Griffiths, Agent of the Baptist Publication Society, and William Bucknell, Jr., both residents of our city, married two of his daughters. Mr. Crozer was about seventy-five years of age, and died after a comparatively short illness. He is another worthy and valuable citizen taken from us in the midst of his usefulness, crowned with years and honor. Every one that ever came in contact with him will regret the loss of a good man.

LAUNCHED THIS MORNING.—A new iron steam tow-boat, side-wheel, built at the yard of Messrs Cramp and Son, for towing coal barges from Bordentown to the Schuylkill, was launched this morning, at high tide, from the upper yard of the builders. The vessel is wholly built of iron, who wonder is, the unprecedented shortness of the time in which she was built. Her keel was laid on January 2; she was put in the water on March 12. The iron frame alone was not yet rolled at the date first named. A furnace for the purpose of bending the iron was put up close by the stocks, and this is now a permanent appurtenance of the yard. A fine marine railway is nearly completed at the same point, of sufficient capacity to haul out of water the largest merchantmen that come to this port. There has been a want of such a railway as the one in question. It will be finished about the 1st of April. The tow-boat launched this morning is 165 feet long, 25 feet beam, 50 feet over all. Excepting the guards she is constructed wholly of iron. At the lower yard of the same builders is a large ferry-boat in progress of construction, the first for the new Shackamaxon Street Ferry to Camden. A large three-masted schooner, and another propeller tug-boat, are affectionately side by side. This part of the river front is full of bustle and activity.

SINGULAR FATALITY AMONG CATTLE.—John McCarty, a very respectable farmer and dairyman, living on the Yellow House road, about three miles below the city, has lost within a short time a number of cows by a disease which has not as yet been explained. That it is contagious in its character cannot be doubted, as the symptoms and effects are similar in all cases. The malignity of the malady is proved by the fact that the cattle attacked scarcely ever recover. Already some twelve have died, and out of the number which he had a few weeks ago only five or six remain. The case is a sad one, as these cattle were the means by which Mr. McCarty secured his living. It is to be hoped that scientific gentlemen will give this matter their careful attention, and that appropriate means will be taken to limit the spread of the disease. Every precaution should be taken by our Board of Health, and other associations formed for the purpose of taking care of our sanitary condition during the coming summer. It is not necessary for our citizens to grow excited about these matters, but wise precautions are always proper in such cases.

PENSIONS.—The Pension Agent was busy during the past week in paying the widows and orphans of our dead soldiers, and those who have been mutilated for life in the great struggle for our national existence, the sum granted by Government for the unfortunates. The plan adopted of having special days works admirably, as the crowd is thereby diminished, and the rush entirely avoided. It is a great improvement upon the old plan of every one taking their chances, necessitating the waste of time by the pensioners, and the great discomfort of all concerned.

AMAZONIAN.—A youth named William Donnelly, seventeen years of age, entered the General Grant House, No. 123 North Seventh street, on Saturday night, and went up stairs with the intention of committing a burglary. He had in his possession a chisel and a number of false keys. A woman residing in the house saw him going up stairs, and proceeded after him. She courageously seized Donnelly by the throat, and was in turn seized in like manner by the burglar. A scuffle ensued, during which Donnelly got the worst of it, for he was arrested and taken before Alderman Godbou, who held him in $800 bail.

WHOLESALE ARREST OF DISORDERLY BOYS.—On Saturday last Mayor McMichael gave the different Police Lieutenants instructions to arrest all disorderly boys found lounging about street corners, and otherwise disturbing the public peace. In accordance with this order 50 arrests were made in the Eighth Police District, comprised in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards; 25 in the Second District, Third and Fourth Wards; 30 in the First District, First and Twenty-sixth Wards; 20 in the Twelfth District, Twentieth Ward; and about 20 were arrested in different other districts.

COULDN'T SEE ANY HARM IN IT.—John Fell is an American citizen of African descent. John stole a quantity of sugar from another colored citizen, who in turn stole the same from a firm called Lippincott & Co. John, when arrested, said "He didn't think it was any harm to steal de sugar from anoder nigger who stole it from de white folks." Alderman Godbou, however, before whom John was taken, "couldn't see it in that light," and held him in $800 to answer.

CORONER'S CASES.—The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day on the body of a lad named James Gammon, aged three years, residing at No. 611 South Eighteenth street, who was run over by a wagon at Eighteenth and South streets, on Saturday evening and killed. Also on the body of Bridget Coales, aged 28 years, who was found dead on Saturday evening at her residence, No. 1131 Somerset street.

DIED OF HER INJURIES.—Mrs. Snell, who, it will be remembered, was shot in the head by some person unknown, while walking with her husband and child in the Eighth Ward, died of her injuries on Saturday afternoon, between 2 and 3 o'clock. It was at first supposed that the wound would not prove fatal, but such was not the result. She resides at No. 2029 Palethorpe street. The individual that committed the act is still at large.

CHARGED WITH ARSON.—A young man was arrested yesterday, charged with setting fire to a hay barrack on the Logan estate, near Germantown, some time since. Three cows and about one and a half tons of hay were destroyed by the fire. The barn was occupied by Thomas Kelley, and owned by Judge Kelley and others.

ATTACK WITH A "BILLY."—Jas. McCartney attacked Samuel Fleming with a "billy," at a house, Second and Thompson streets, last evening, for which he was taken before Alderman Shoemaker, and committed in default of $1000 bail.

BODY FOUND.—A man named John McFadden was found drowned in Gunner's Run, near the Reading Railroad bridge yesterday afternoon. He resided at No. 1542 Thompson street, above Tremont.

NEW PRIZE STORY.

CHAPTER I.

Rosalie hastily tripped into the hall of her father's mansion, but, pausing there, glanced timidly around. She was, indeed, a lovely creature, with dark-brown curls, and "Grecian coil," all of Nature's own furnishing—a complex on that appeared as though she lived upon nothing but strawberries and cream—"eyes that could madden, and lips that could smile away madness." "Take this note to its direction," she falteringly said to a servant, "and hasten back before my father returns from buying a new suit at

"TOWER HALL,
"No. 518 MARKET STREET.
"BENNETT & CO."

NEGLECTED COUGHS AND COLDS.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon preys upon the Lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or COUGH LOZENGES, afford instant relief.

CORSETS AT REDUCED PRICES—GREAT REDUCTIONS.—Mr. John M. Finn will open to-day a line of French Woven Corsets, at prices far below the usual rates:—

French Cane Corsets, at $1 40 per pair.
French Whalebone Corsets, at $1 50 per pair.
French Whalebone Corsets, finer, at $1 75 per pair.
Second quality, embroidered top, at $2 75 per pair.
First quality, embroidered top, at $4 00 per pair.
Embroidered top and front Corset, at $5 00 per pair.
Remember the stand, southeast corner of Arch and Seventh streets.

Mr. Finn has also opened a line of Nottingham Lace Curtains, as low as $2·75 per pair.

THE CANADIAN SCARE.—Ten thousand volunteers wanted! The Fenians are coming! Are we going to have the excitements of war on our Northern frontier this coming summer? What shall we do? The cholera in the city, the rinderpest in the country and war around us, how can we keep cool? We turn to George Francis Train for advice and sympathy, if he is not out of these articles, and ask, "What shall we do?" We will, as the first precautionary measure, get measured for a complete suit of Spring Clothing at Charles Stokes & Co.'s One Price, under the Continental, and let the season look out for itself.

THE MAN who boasts of his knowledge is usually ignorant, and wishes to blind the eyes of his hearers. Merit and intelligence are always appreciated, and so are energy and enterprise in business. W. W. Alter is an exemplification of this fact. His coal yard, at No. 957 North Ninth street below Girard avenue, is the resort of those in quest of superior coal at the lowest prices. The branch office is at Sixth and Spring Garden streets.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, VERY CHEAP.—A superior assortment, *as low in price as $2·75 per pair*; the material also by the yard. Just opened by JOHN M FINN,
S E. corner Seventh and Arch streets.
P. S.—See Mr. Finn's attractive CORSET announcement elsewhere.

PRICES REDUCED.—Persons desiring Photographs should bear in mind the advantages of patronizing B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street, whose superior pictures are made at reduced prices. Cartes de visite, six for $1.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE treated with professional skill, and trusses of approved construction applied by C. H. Needles, cor. of Twelfth and Race streets.

A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT ON THE REGULAR SCHEDULE PRICES.

Desiring to reduce our large stock of superior and *highly finished Rosewood Pianos*, previous to the removal to our new store, No. 1103 Chesnut street, we have concluded to offer them at prices below the cost to manufacture. Persons desiring to purchase a first class Piano at reduced rates, should not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity.

SCHOMACKER & Co.,
Warerooms, No. 1021 Chesnut street.

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

ROBERTSON—PLUMLINE.—On the 5th instant, at the Parsonage of the Eleventh Street M. E. Church, No. 1141 S. Eleventh street, by Rev. Robert J. Carson, Mr. JOSEPH E. ROBERTSON, of this city, and Miss LUCY PLUMLINE, of Wilmington, Del.

SIURTEVANT—LITTEL.—On the 1st of March 1866, by the Rev. John F. Chaplain, Mr. THOMAS B. SIURTEVANT, of Dexter, Maine, to Miss MARIA LOUISA LITTEL, of this city.

DIED.

CROZER.—At his residence, in Upland, Delaware county, on Sunday, the 11th instant, JOHN P. CROZER, aged 73 years.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

HUZZARD.—On the 10th instant, Mrs. MAHALA A., wife of Mr. Rudolph Huzzard, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mrs. Eliza Huzzard, Spread Eagle, Chester county, on Wednesday, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

MURRAY.—On Sunday morning, the 11th instant, Miss REBECCA F. MURRAY, in the 19th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Anne Murray, No. 1405 N. Second street, above Master, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock. Funeral services and interment at St. Michael's.

ROBB.—Suddenly, on the 10th instant, MARY JANE, wife of Benjamin F. Robb, and daughter of Mary and the late Joseph Logan, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 911 N. Ninth street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 14th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

SENSENDERFER.—On the 10th instant, WILLIE youngest daughter of James and Mary Sensenderfer, aged 4 years, 3 months, and 21 days.

Her relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1623 Brown street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to the Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

WESTER.—On the 12th instant, ALBERT C. WESTER, in the 26th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

YOUNG.—On Sunday morning, the 11th instant, CHARLES YOUNG, in the 85th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his son John's residence, No. 272 S. Twentieth street, on Wednesday morning, the 14th instant at 9 o'clock.

BETTER THAN A PISTOL FOR SCARING burglars away, or than sound lungs for bringing people to help you, is a Watchman's Rattle, when sprung from your window. Every housekeeper should have one in his chamber to be ready for such emergencies. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

OYSTER KNIVES, BROILERS, STEWING and Frying Pans, for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET st. below Ninth.

EMERY AND SAND PAPER AND TRIPOLI Powder, for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.

It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior article, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merits. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. L. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street.
Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2 14§

THE FLORENCE LOCK AND KNOT STITCH SEWING MACHINES,

Are the best and the only family machines warranted to give entire satisfaction, or money returned.

SALESROOMS,

No. 630 CHESNUT STREET.

N. B. All kinds of fine Sewing and Stitching promptly done in the neatest manner.

Operators taught on the Florence, without charge, at the office. 3 5 4*

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC,

(Not a Whisky Preparation)

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

WILL CURE

DEBILITY! DEBILITY!

Resulting from any cause whatever.

H

PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM

INDUCED BY THE SEVERE HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE, FEVERS, OF

Diseases of Camp Life,

SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE, ADULT OR YOUTH,

Will find in this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effects.

O

DYSPEPSIA, and

Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

This Bitters has performed more cures, gives better satisfaction, has more testimony, has more respectable people to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.

O

We defy any one to contradict this assertion and

WILL PAY $1000

To any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

Hoofland's German Bitters

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,

AND DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

F

Observe the following Symptoms, resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:—

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, Etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

L

REMEMBER,

That this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum or Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the world.

READ WHO SAYS SO.

From Rev. W. D Seigfried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tried, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters," whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal preparation I took it with happy effect. Its action not only upon the stomach, but upon the nervous system was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles.

Very respectfully yours,
W. D SEIGFRIED,
No. 254 Shackamaxon street.

A

From the Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. MERRIGE.

N

From Rev. William Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Shiloh (N. J.) Baptist Churches.

Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, specially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.

Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH,
No. 966 Hutchinson street, Philada.

D

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the wrapper of each bottle.

PRICE,

Single Bottle One Dollar, or a Half Dozen for $5.

Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,

No. 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

JONES & EVANS,

SUCCESSORS TO C. M. JACKSON & CO.

PROPRIETORS.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. 1 4 wfm 52tm